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ONE SHILLING.

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WEIGHING OVER 450 LB.: A MALE KIVU GORILLA SHOT AMONG THE VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS.

This animal, which is one of the rarest in Africa to-day, was shot by Mr. Barns, the well-known African explorer, among the Virunga Mountains, on his recent successful expedition through the Belgian portion of Tanganyika territory and the Eastern Congo, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue. The size and ferocity

of this huge ape, which weighed over 450 lb., made it a formidable adversary. In size this specimen equals two large men, and is 61 inches round the chest. With immense arms and hands of enormous strength, it could pull a Sandow or a Hackenschmidt to pieces in a few minutes.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME day I shall publish a great historical work—a monograph based on laborious research, but revealing a sensational secret. It will be devoted to demonstrating that the younger daughter of James II., commonly called Queen Anne, did undoubtedly pass away on that death-bed which was watched so vigilantly by Bolingbroke and the Jacobites and by Shrewsbury and the Whigs. The theological dogma of the terrestrial immortality of Queen Anne will be ruthlessly destroyed. The popular superstition that Queen Anne can still be seen walking about the streets will be for ever exploded. In a passage of pulverising scepticism it will be argued that, if Queen Anne is really dead, we must say a reluctant farewell to the romantic delusion that she is still alive. I anticipate great enjoyment in writing this exhaustive work, for the period is really a very absorbing one. I do not know why some have spoken of the death of Queen Anne as something dull and obvious. As deaths go, the death of Queen Anne was very exciting and epoch-making. The Jacobite restoration that miscarried at the last moment, as described in "Esmond," carried with it the whole of our fate; its failure turned us finally into an aristocratic republic like Venice, instead of a popular monarchy like France. The characters of the period, Bolingbroke and Swift and Pope and Addison, would be most fascinating figures to sketch. But the main and massive purpose of this great book will be to announce that Queen Anne is dead. And I anticipate not only enjoyment, but considerable fame and success from making this announcement—when I consider what a splash has been made by the announcement of Canon Barnes that he has just heard of doubts being thrown on the story of the Garden of Eden.

There is such a thing as startling us with staleness. There is such a thing as a platitude which has more than the courage of a paradox. And I confess I felt a thrill of incredulity when I saw the doubts of Canon Barnes described in the newspapers as new. I fell back on the death of Queen Anne as something comparatively fresh and surprising. I, for one, am not here going over ground that has been trodden so often. I will only say that Canon Barnes, in his belated awakening, seems to have missed two very simple facts. The first is that people will soon leave off cutting their religion to fit their science, simply because there is no fixed shape of their science. If Genesis said that men, women, and angels all grew on trees we could never be certain that in twenty years the Royal Society would not be saying the same thing. And the other is that men do not believe in Original Sin because they believe in the Book of Genesis. They are ready to believe in the Book of Genesis, because they already believe in Original Sin.

In the most conspicuous cases those who talk most of the need of a new philosophy for the young are themselves comparatively aged and venerable. But in so far as some such talk can be found current among younger people, it is marked by one curious unconscious falsehood.

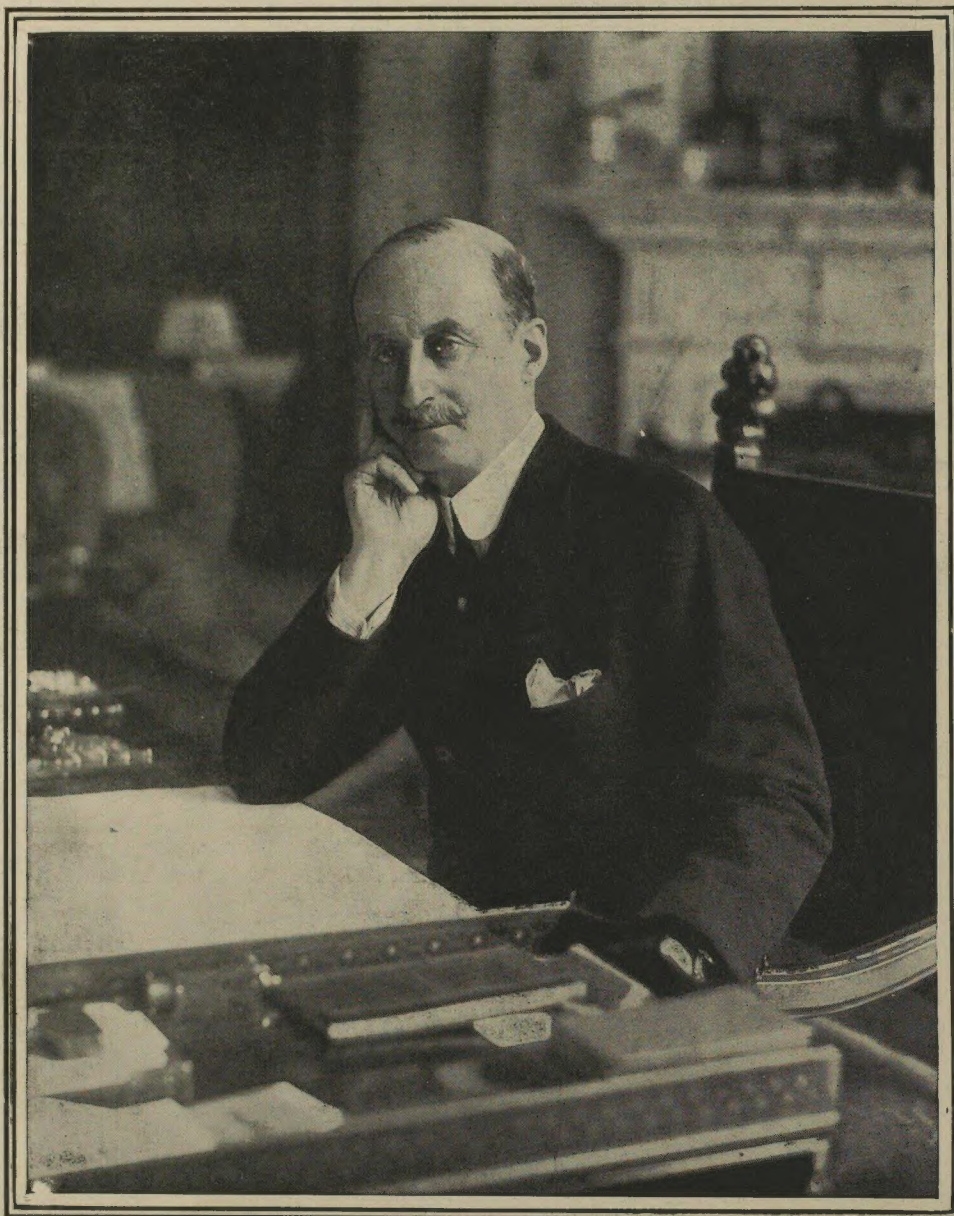
People are taught to say that they have grown indifferent through over-familiarity with the creeds of the past. But, as a fact, when they are indifferent, it is generally through complete ignorance of the creeds of the past. They are represented as rebelling against the theology in which they were brought up, when they were generally brought up without any theology. This is broadly true of all the old doctrinal systems, good or bad, Christian or heathen, Calvinist or Catholic. Nine times out of ten it is not true nowadays that the young people suffer from these things. Generally speaking, it is not true that the young knut who declines to go to church does so because he is already exhausted with his efforts to understand the

taught these things as theological dogmas, it has not even been taught them as historical events. So far from having been taught the creed of Nicea as it was taught the alphabet or the clock, it was never taught about the Council of Nicea as it was taught about the Battle of Cannæ or the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

Hence, for instance, its vague retrospect enormously exaggerates what it would call the bigotry of the past. Take this particular case, that has again come into fashion—the debate about the Book of Genesis and the Fall of Man. I myself grew up in this non-theological atmosphere, and have made no systematic study of theological history. But even I, from the most casual and rambling reading, have realised quite enough to make nonsense of the novelty of these doubts and questions. St. Thomas Aquinas, the most orthodox of doctors in the most absolute age of faith, said that Moses must evidently have told essential truth in a form simplified to suit a barbarous people. The great reformers of the Renaissance continued the argument; the great Colet, the founder of my old school, said something of the same kind about the Garden of Eden. And in my time there has been a positively first appearance of the New Theology and the Higher Criticism about every three years. Having been brought up at the feet of Stopford Brooke, who inherited from Maurice and Martineau, I was naturally astonished about the age of thirty to hear that the City Temple had discovered all my nursery theology, and was preaching it as the New Theology. And anybody who was carried as an infant to the City Temple at that time must already be rather surprised to hear fragments of the same rather simple philosophy, which then held his rather fitful attention, breaking out again in all the newspapers as the bold and unheard-of audacities of Canon Barnes. It may be, of course, that these fashions are quite literally regarded only as fashions; and can, therefore, return like fashions. Perhaps all that is necessary is a short interval, after which the criticism can reappear like the crinoline. Perhaps there is the same paradox as is actually apparent in the case of skirts or coat-tails. People are so fond of

something new that they do not even mind if it is old.

But this would make the point even more plain, that the novelty actually depends on ignorance and not on excessive instruction. The present generation is not revolting against the views its fathers hold; it is making up legends about the views its grandfathers held. It gives them some sort of pleasure, which I have never understood, to suppose that their grandfathers were all lunatics. Perhaps our ancestors have to be made out very silly indeed in order to be sillier than we are. Perhaps this is what is really meant by progress and evolution. But one thing at least is certain—that none of these people talking about evolution and progress have the most remote notion of what their ancestors really did believe.



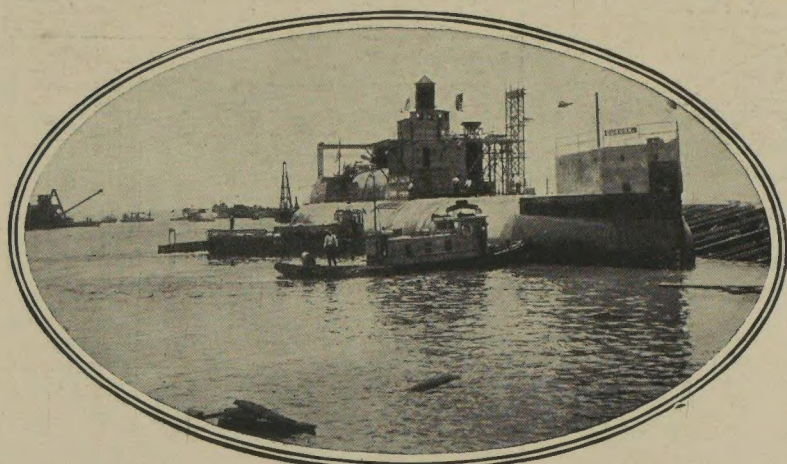
TO BE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS, IN PLACE OF LORD DERBY: LORD HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, K.C., PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It was announced on September 9 that the King had approved the appointment of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.C., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris. Lord Hardinge, who is sixty-two, is the second son of the second Viscount Hardinge, by his marriage with Lady Lavinia Bingham, daughter of the third Earl of Lucan. He was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge; and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1881. He has held numerous important posts; and was Viceroy of India from 1910 until 1916.—[Photograph by Elliott and Fry.]

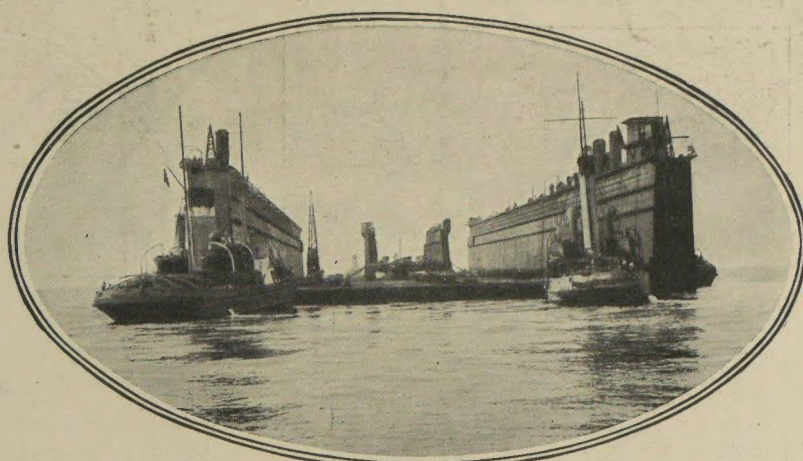
Homocousion or the definitions of the Council of Ephesus. I cannot bring myself to think that every young lady who prefers lawn-tennis to evening service is but relaxing herself after her rigid application, as a child, to the controversies of the Thomists and Scotists on the relation of the Incarnation to the Fall. I myself was brought up in the most modern and emancipated of all religious atmospheres, and I can generally manage to find motives of my own for not going to church. The truth is that, whether the old theologies are valuable or valueless, a great part of the rising generation has not suffered from too much of them, but quite the reverse. It is not to be pitied for its subjection to historical religions; it is to be pitied, or congratulated, on its ignorance of religious history. So far from having been

AT HOME AND ABROAD: AMERICA; ENGLAND; ITALY; SWITZERLAND.

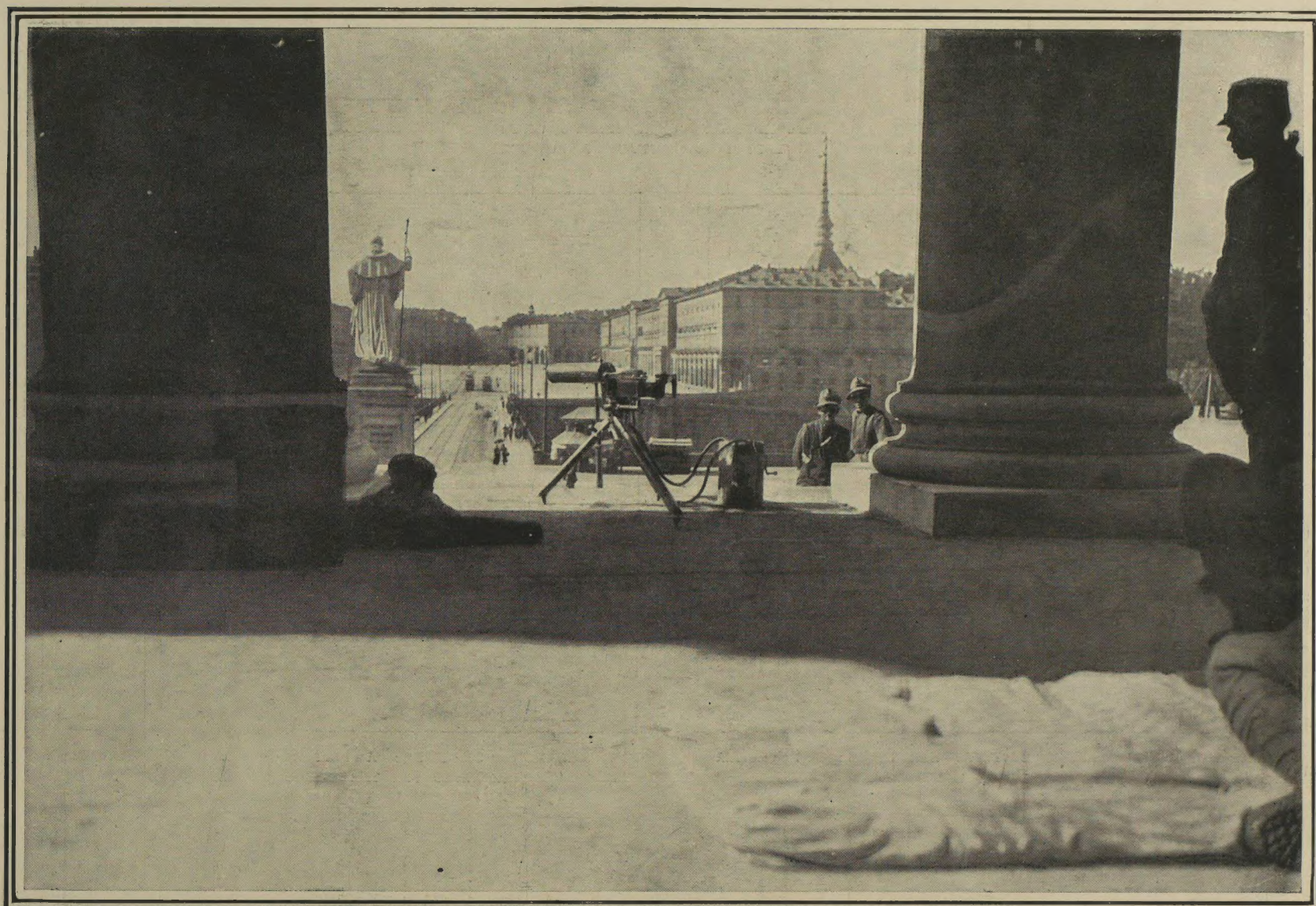
PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIDE WORLD, FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., AND FORNARI.



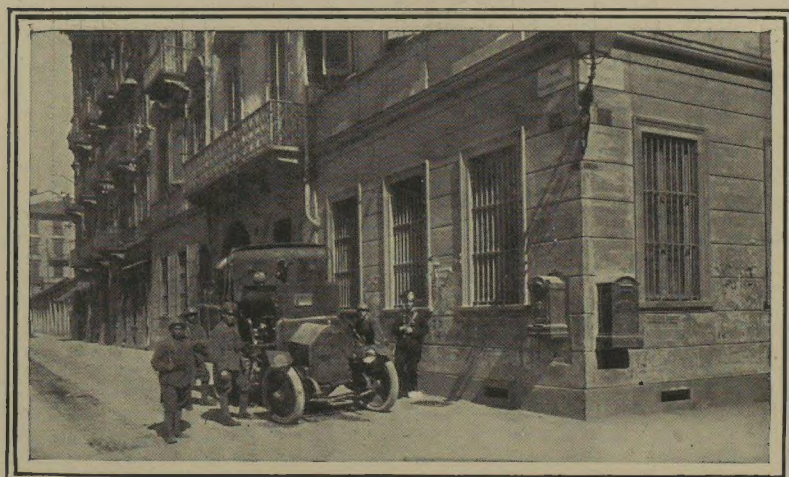
THE FIRST OF ITS KIND: AN OIL-TANKER OF CONCRETE, RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS.



SURRENDERED: THE FIRST OF THE BIG GERMAN FLOATING DOCKS ON ITS ARRIVAL AT SHEERNESS.



THE RIOTS IN TURIN: A MACHINE-GUN BETWEEN THE PILLARS OF A CHURCH, IN POSITION TO SWEEP A BRIDGE.



GUARDING A STREET IN TURIN: AN ARMoured CAR NEAR THE FIAT FACTORY.

The oil-tanker of concrete launched recently at Aransas Pass, Texas, is probably the first of its kind, having, as it does, the appearance of a submarine. The vessel is 298 ft. long; 33 ft. 9 in. in beam; and is 21 ft. 10 in. deep. Her cargo capacity is 14,000 barrels of oil. The hull is of reinforced concrete; the main portion is cylindrical, and built in 30-foot sections, joined together. Each section consists of two inter-locking cylinders with connecting slabs forming the keel and deck, and was cast in vertical position by the use of sliding forms. Bow and stern sections were constructed with the ordinary forms, and are ship-

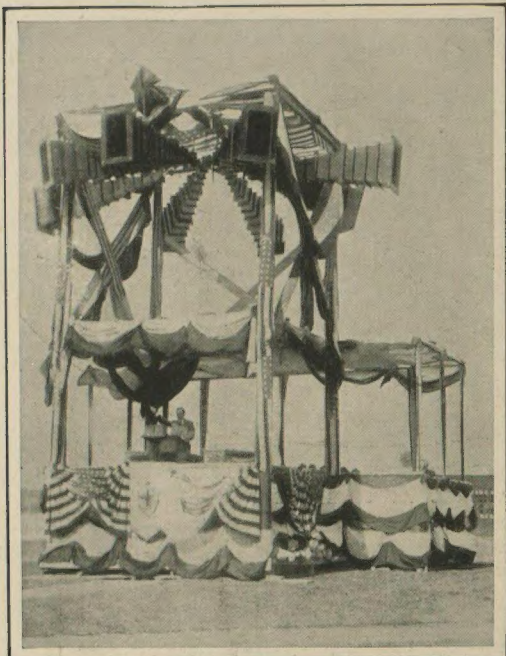


THE PREMIER'S HOLIDAY IN SWITZERLAND: MR. LLOYD GEORGE LOOKING THROUGH A TELESCOPE 10,000 FEET ABOVE ZERMATT.

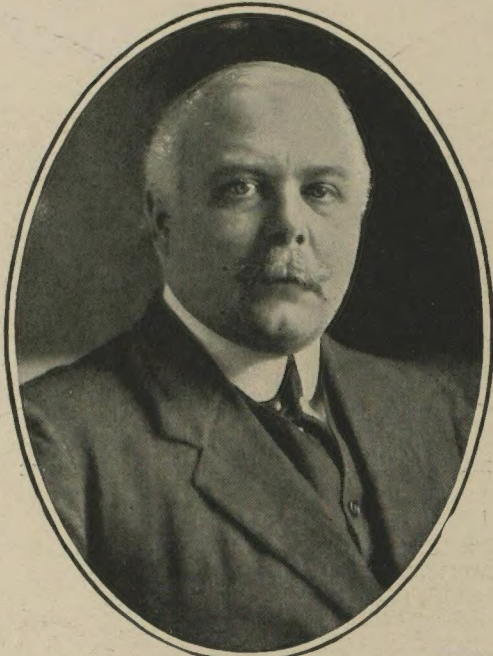
shape.—The German floating-dock illustrated is 720 ft. long by 180 ft. wide.—Serious strike riots broke out recently in Turin, the great manufacturing town on the Po, and, on the rioters beginning to use machine-guns, the authorities were compelled to respond in kind. The loss of life among the civilian population in Turin during the suppression of the riots there in 1917, becoming known to the Turin army corps, led to their wholesale surrender, and the dangerous Austro-German break-through at Caporetto in October 1917.—Mr. Lloyd George has now returned from his holiday in Switzerland.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.P.



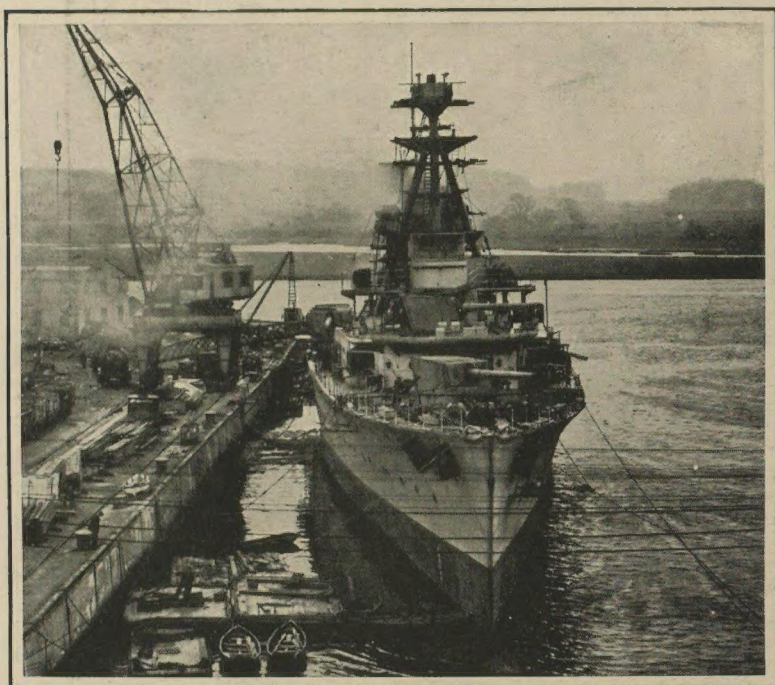
ENABLING THOSE FAR AWAY TO HEAR THE SPEECHES: A GREAT "VOICE-AMPLIFIER" USED IN AMERICA.



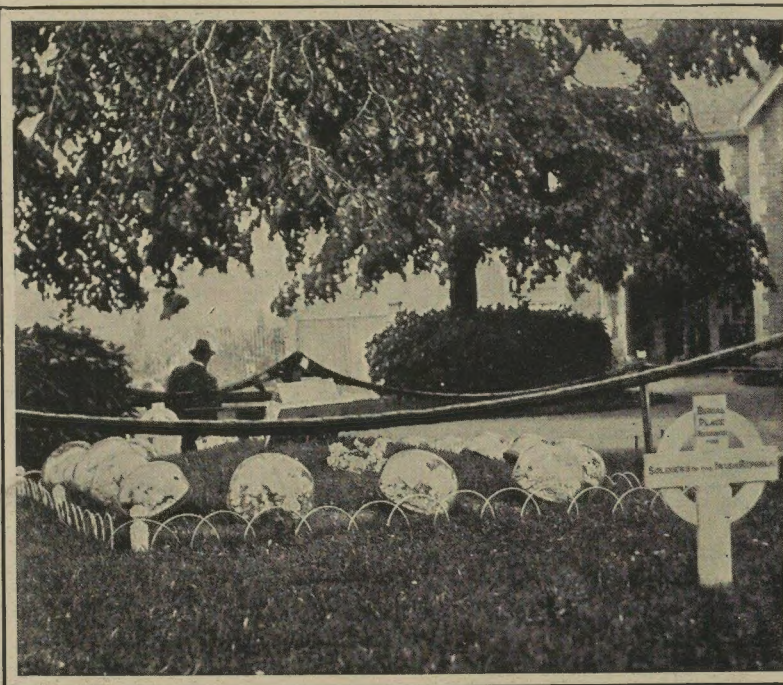
WELL KNOWN AS CHIEF LIBERAL WHIP: THE LATE LORD MURRAY OF ELIBANK.



THE CONQUEROR OF CANADA: AN ANNIVERSARY TRIBUTE TO GENERAL WOLFE.



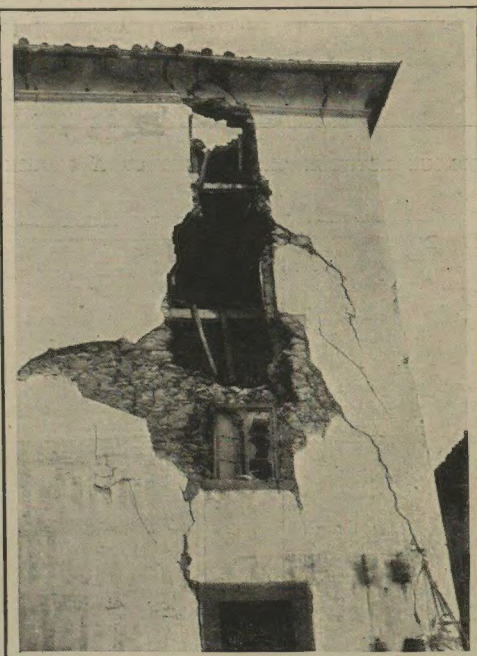
A NEW SHIP WHICH MADE 31 KNOTS AT HER TRIALS: THE CRUISER "RALEIGH," OF H.M. NAVY.



FOR SINN FEIN "SOLDIERS": A PLOT IN ST. FINTON'S CEMETERY, CORK, RESERVED FOR THE BURIAL OF SINN FEINERS.



ITALY'S GREATEST EARTHQUAKE SINCE MESSINA. DAMAGE AT FIVIZZANO.



AT FIVIZZANO AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE: A HUGE FISSURE IN A RUINED HOUSE.



A RESULT OF THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE: A RUIN IN WHICH MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

A great voice-amplifier was installed at the recent big Republican rally held in the baseball park in Boston. It was erected over the speakers' stand, and auditors far in the rear of the big park could hear distinctly. — Lord Murray of Elibank, who has just died at his residence, Elibank House, Walkersburn, Peebles-shire, was the eldest son of the first Viscount and tenth Baron Elibank, and was for long well known as the Master of Elibank, before he was raised to the Peerage in his own right in 1912. Elected a Liberal M.P. for Midlothian in 1900, he became Chief Liberal Whip in 1910. After leaving political life he became a director in the firm of S. Pearson and Son. — September 13 was the 161st

anniversary of Wolfe's great triumph upon the Heights of Abraham, when he fell in the moment of victory. Wolfe was born in the little Kentish village of Westerham, and a wreath of laurels from the Westerham Society was placed on the Wolfe Monument by Mr. Wolfe-Aylward, the next-of-kin to General Wolfe. — The new cruiser "Raleigh" left the Clyde on September 11 for Devonport to be completed for commission. — We give a photograph of the plot in St. Finton's Cemetery, Cork, reserved for the burial of the so-called "soldiers of the Irish Republic." — A terrible earthquake took place in Italy last week. The earthquake zone covered a large area in Tuscany, and 300 persons perished.

"REDS" AND POLES IN CONFERENCE: THE ABORTIVE MEETING AT MINSK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A.W.F.



SHOWING THE NEW OFFICIAL BOLSHEVIST HEAD-DRESS OF TARTAR ORIGIN: TWO "RED" COMMISSARIES OF HIGH RANK ON THE WAY TO THE CONFERENCE AT NOVO-MINSK.



FIRST STEPS ON A VIA DOLOROSA: THE MEETING OF THE POLISH DELEGATION WITH THE BOLSHEVIST COMMISSARIES ON A ROAD CROSSING THE HOSTILE LINES.

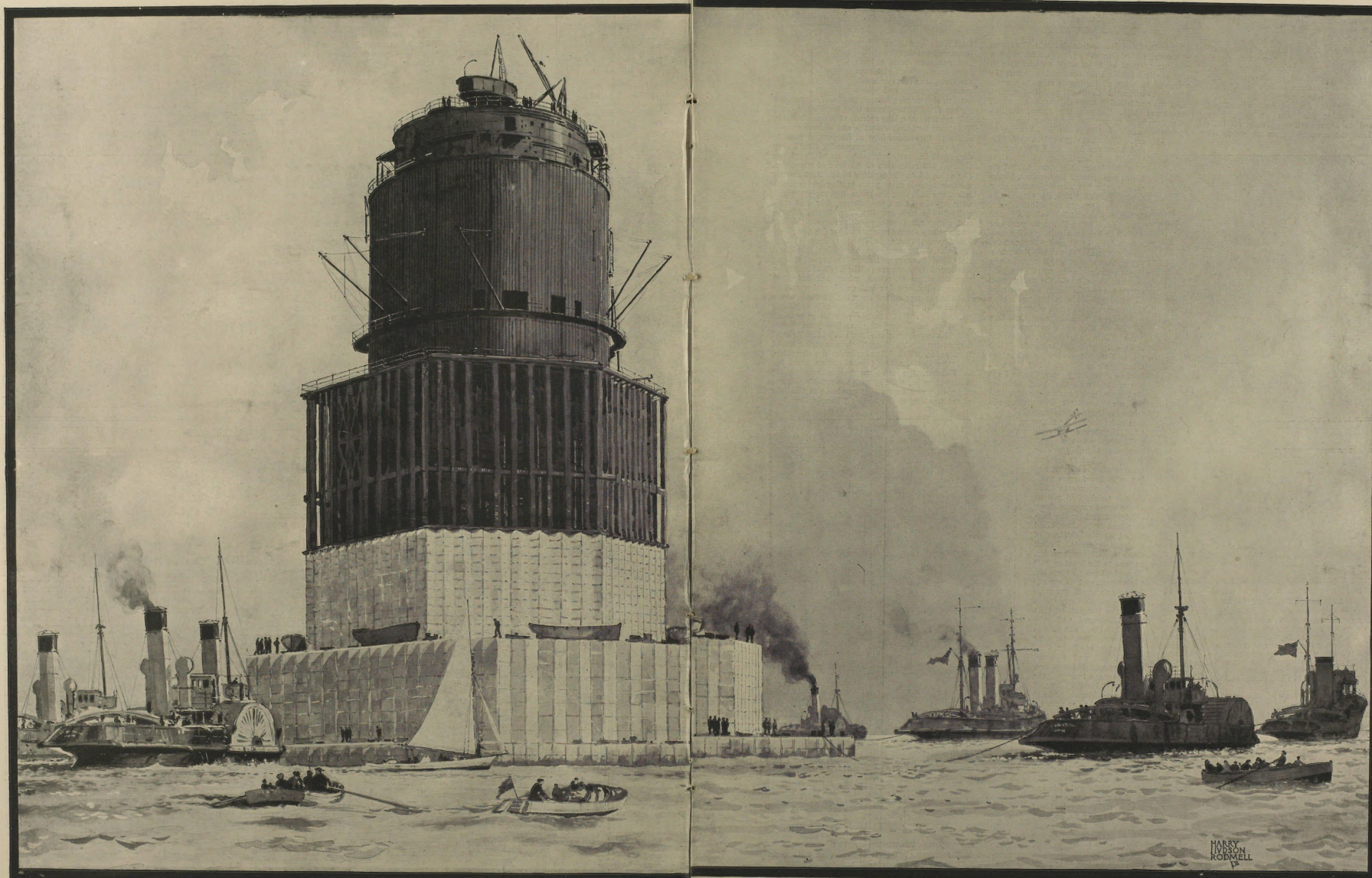
Elsewhere in this number we give two pages of sketches illustrating the Russo-Polish Peace Conference at Minsk, made on the spot by the famous Polish artist S. Norblin. Above are two photographs further illustrative of the abortive conference. The upper photograph, showing two "Red" commissaries in a motor, gives a good idea of the new official Bolshevist head-dress. Writing in "L'Illustration," the well-known French journalist, M. Robert Vaucher, describes it as "a helmet of black leather, ornamented with a huge red star. This helmet, which all do not yet wear, but which is apparently destined to become

the official Sovietist head-dress, is of Tartar origin. Conical in shape, and with brim turned up at the back, it smacks of the Middle Ages. It was first adopted by the commissars travelling on Trotsky's staff, and indicates a high rank in the Red brotherhood." The Polish delegates, while on their journey and at Minsk, were exposed to every sort of insult and hardship, so much so that one of them, M. Dabski, fell ill as a result, and another described their journey as "a veritable *via crucis*." In our lower photograph the Poles are shown on the left, and the Bolsheviks on the right.

TEN THOUSAND TONS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE AND STEEL: THE NAVY'S "NORMAN CASTLE" AFLOAT.

DRAWN BY HARRY HUDSON RODMELL,

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SHOREHAM.



TOWED TO THE SOLENT, THERE TO REST ON THE SEA-BOTTOM, FOR DEFENCE AND AS A NAVIGATION MARK: THE 180-FT. TOWER BEING TUGGED TO PORTSMOUTH.

One of the two "Shoreham Mystery Towers" which puzzled visitors to Brighton and district for nearly two years has at length been removed, and has been towed to Portsmouth waters. It is now moored off Culver, on the eastern side of the Isle of Wight, and is to be sunk in the Solent, near the Nab Lightship, where it will be used for defence and as a navigation mark. Extraordinarily fine seamanship was shown in getting the tower through the harbour mouth at Shoreham, as there was only 5 ft. to spare, 2 ft. 6 in. of clearance on each side. Our illustration shows the tower being towed by tugs to its new destination. So perfect were the arrangements, and so calm the September sea, that, with the help of a strong neap tide, a speed of 3 knots an hour was attained. "Each of the towers," says the "Times," "is 180 ft. in height, the first four tiers being of hollow blocks of reinforced concrete. There are nearly 100,000 of these blocks in each tower, the total weight of concrete being 9000 tons, and the steel-work of the

superstructure about 2000 tons. In spite of all this, the draught, when afloat, is only 14 ft., so that 166 ft. rises above the surface of the water. Scores of pipes lead from an emergency deck on the steel superstructure to holes in the concrete decks, and when the ship is in position liquid concrete will be poured into these holes to fill every hollow concrete block in the 'hull.' Thus she will be gradually sunk until she rests on the bottom of the sea. Inside the steel surmounting tower are half-a-dozen decks containing living quarters, and in the centre a very powerful electrical generating plant to work the searchlight. The top deck of all is open and bare save for the searchlight, wireless apparatus, electric crane, and control cabin. These craft were designed by a Scottish engineer, Mr. Menzies; while Mr. H. A. Clegg, a Canadian engineer, volunteered to build them, and was sent to Shoreham with orders to supply eight within six months—an order which the Armistice modified."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

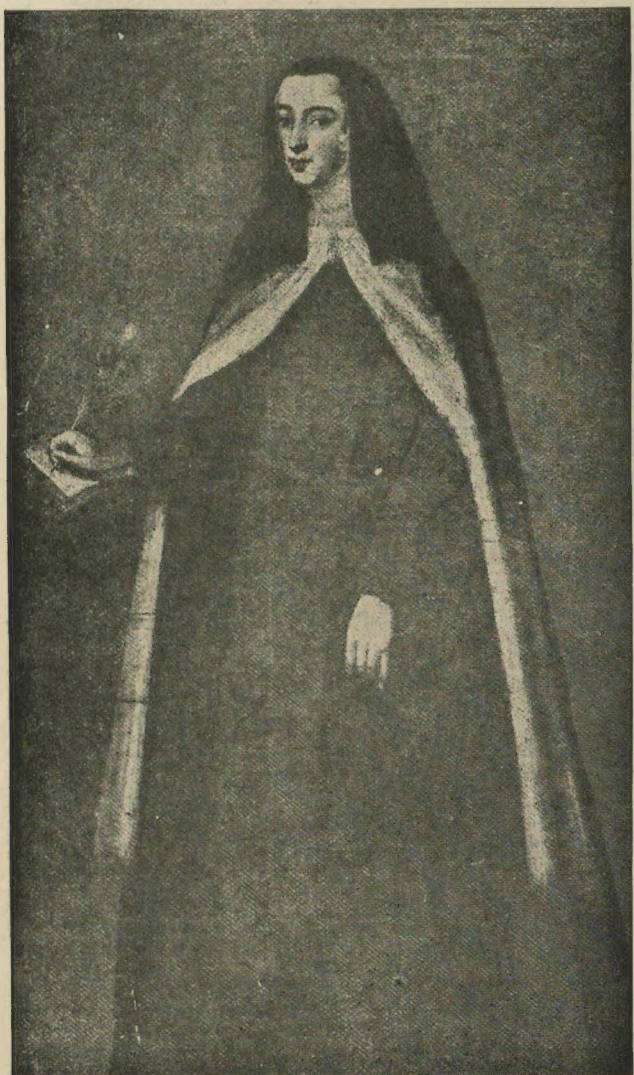
THE education of the artist is still an unsolved problem. This, at least, is certain: for one creative, artistic intelligence, which survives the levelling-down tendencies of the average educational curriculum, whether for boys or girls, nine are reduced to utter sterility. Nearly all little children have the capacity for artistic creation—

odds and ends of learning to decorate their own poetic vision. At five, having lost both her parents, she was adopted by a forester's wife in Oregon, that spacious State on the Pacific Slope, where the romantic industry of lumbering is carried on in the high-columned dusk of primæval forests. "By the wood-shed is a brook," wrote the small, enraptured child. "It goes singing on. Its joy-song does sing in my heart. Under the house live some mice. I give them bread-scrap to eat. Under the steps lives a toad. He and I are friends. I have named him. I call him Lucien Horace Ovid Virgil." Books, it is clear, existed for her as treasuries of jewel-names, fascinating as the wet stones gleaming on a sea-beach, with which she could make chains to decorate her silent friends. A "nice wood-rat" is called Thomas Chatterton Jupiter Zeus; we meet him when "he has been waiting in her sun-bonnet for a long time." She and the wood-rat, and Peter Paul Rubens, a pig, go "on explores." Now and again she is conscious of injustice from "the Mamma," as she calls the woman who adopted her—she keeps the name of "Mother" for her real parent, after the secret custom of so many adopted children and step-children. One Lars Porsena of Clusium, a pet crow, stole "the Mamma's" thimble, which the little girl found and restored. "But she said the crow's having taken the thimble was as though I had taken it, because he was my property; so I got a spanking with the hazel switches that grow unto our back steps. Inside me I couldn't help feeling she ought to have given me thanks for finding the thimble." Here was an extreme application of the legal maxim *Qui facit per alios facit per se*, but it is clear that her life was too free and happy to brood upon small occasional grievances. Her book is a delightful picture of the sweet usages a clever child will find for the freedom that is so often, alas! denied to the children of opulent households. I often think the little sparrow-kids, so dear to the heart of Phil May, who have no nurse but a lamp-post, and no nursery but a back street, get more of the *joie-de-vivre* which feeds the imagination than the well-dressed and well-tended children one sees in Kensington Gardens near the statue of Peter Pan. "Don't bother about him," said a young lady of six, with every luxury save liberty. "He isn't true!"

The four-year-old she addressed had not yet been taken in hand by the nursery-governess, I suppose.

In "DEVELOPMENT" (Constable; 6s. net), by W. Bryher, which is described as a "novel," we have a wonderfully close and sympathetic study of the artistic intelligence unfolding slowly like a grave and beautiful flower. The first Book ("Epic Childhood") is one of the most charming stories of the efflorescence of a child's personality I have ever read. It may be, it must be, autobiography. Nancy was something of a child-prodigy; before she was five she had taught herself to read, picking it up as she turned the pages. I have known two somewhat similar cases, and neither child suffered any loss of health or merriment by a feat which is really not so much more difficult than learning to talk. Read books of adventure to small children, let them look at the books for themselves after each reading, and it is strange how soon they acquire an art which—if learning it be a school-task instead of a game of their very own—is only mastered after much reluctant toil. Exploration was to Nancy all that her "explores" were to

Opal Whiteley, and her one regret was that she had not been born a boy: never having played with boys she thought of them as heroic creatures, wiser and more wonderful than any grown-up people. Looking back on her first fourteen years later on, Nancy could only see them as a long episode of unconsciousness. Yet it was then that the white and tenuous roots—desire of expression, love of freedom, a wish to go to sea—of her peculiar personality struck deep down into her very being. A visit to Egypt was the first full realisation of her love of adventure. She entered into the mystery of the East as only children can—in after years casting her garnered reflections into a prose-poem (pp. 29-30) which sums up the Orient as "silence, fear and antiquity." She also saw the Alps, Spain, Algeria, and, above all, Carthage—seeing the rain falling on its ruins as silver arrows and hearing the clanging of bronze in the surf of its haunted sea. Things read and things seen were one in her mind in a riot of living imagery, treasure-trove of impressions for her future purpose. Then, alas! came a year's bondage at school, where her body was always chilled and her soul unfed, and vexed by meaningless mechanical exercises. School was a lie, she felt; school-mistresses busy only with fussy trifles. . . . "If another pair (of gymnasium shoes) is found out of place this term, sweets will be stopped for a week," was the Head's most momentous saying. Happily she was soon released from a place which did not manufacture character; and the last chapters (one of which takes her to Knossos, the most mysterious ruin in the world) show her striving with the artist's problem of knowing and expressing knowledge in the light of the teaching of the South: "Beauty lives."



THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VELASQUEZ: BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF THE DAUBER'S WORK; SHOWING QUEEN ISABELLA WEARING THE HABIT OF A NUN.

Thanks to a happy accident and the skill of Lieut.-Col. W. M. Power, F.R.S.A., director of the firm of W. M. Power, Ltd., by whose courtesy we are enabled to reproduce the above and its companion picture, a beautiful Velasquez portrait of Queen Isabella of Bourbon, wife of Philip IV. of Spain, has been restored to the knowledge of the art world. The great Spanish master is known to have painted eight portraits of this Queen, but previously the whereabouts of only six were known. The curious train of events which led to the disguising and alteration of the picture is given under our illustration of the restored picture.

they invent songs and dances of their own, or change the commonplace incidents of nursery life into dramatic episodes, or prove themselves impressionists with a pencil, or improvise romances of the type of "The Young Visitors." Or, to speak the sad, solemn truth, they would attempt these things in most cases, but for the passive resistance of stupid parents and their uncouth understudies (the old nurse in "Sinister Street" is a far more common type than is generally known), who think the free exercise of the imagination incompatible with the discipline of a British home. But methods of early education which kill the faculty of "pretending," that is imagination in action, probably do little more harm in the long run than the denial of justice to children, which diverts their minds from creative play to personal grievances. For example, children are often punished for lying owing to a parent's ignorance of child-psychology; even the mother seldom knows that a child's imagination is often so vivid that its fancies seem facts, and—a very frequent occurrence—its experiences in dreamland are accepted as realities which do not depart with the closing of the Ivory Gate.

"THE DIARY OF OPAL WHITELEY" (G. P. Putnam's Sons; 7s. 6d. net), with Introduction by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, is a record of a child's thought and emotions. It shows you how little children, who are left much to themselves, use



THE NEWLY FOUND VELASQUEZ: AFTER RESTORATION; SHOWING THE PICTURE OF QUEEN ISABELLA AS VELASQUEZ PAINTED IT.

Isabella of Bourbon married Philip, then Prince of Asturias, in France, in the lifetime of his father. She then went to Spain and retired to the convent of the nuns of the Order of Descalzas Reales to await the birth of her first child. On leaving, she presented the convent with the portrait by Velasquez shown above. Later on the Queen applied to the Pope for permission to take the veil in this convent permanently. Permission was refused, but the nuns, wishing to show the Queen that they considered her one of them, called in the first dauber they could find, who painted over the court dress the habit of a professed nun and obliterated the handkerchief held in the left hand. The picture, now known as a portrait of St. Theresa, passed into the hands of a ducal family in Madrid, lay for years in a garret, and was bought for its present owner, Señor Ramon Garcia, by a Barce. . . . an antiquary as a portrait of St. Theresa.

THE MINERS' REFUSAL TO ABATE THEIR TERMS: THE MEETING THAT FAILED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L. AND A., SPORT AND GENERAL, C.P., GRAPHIC PHOTO UNION.



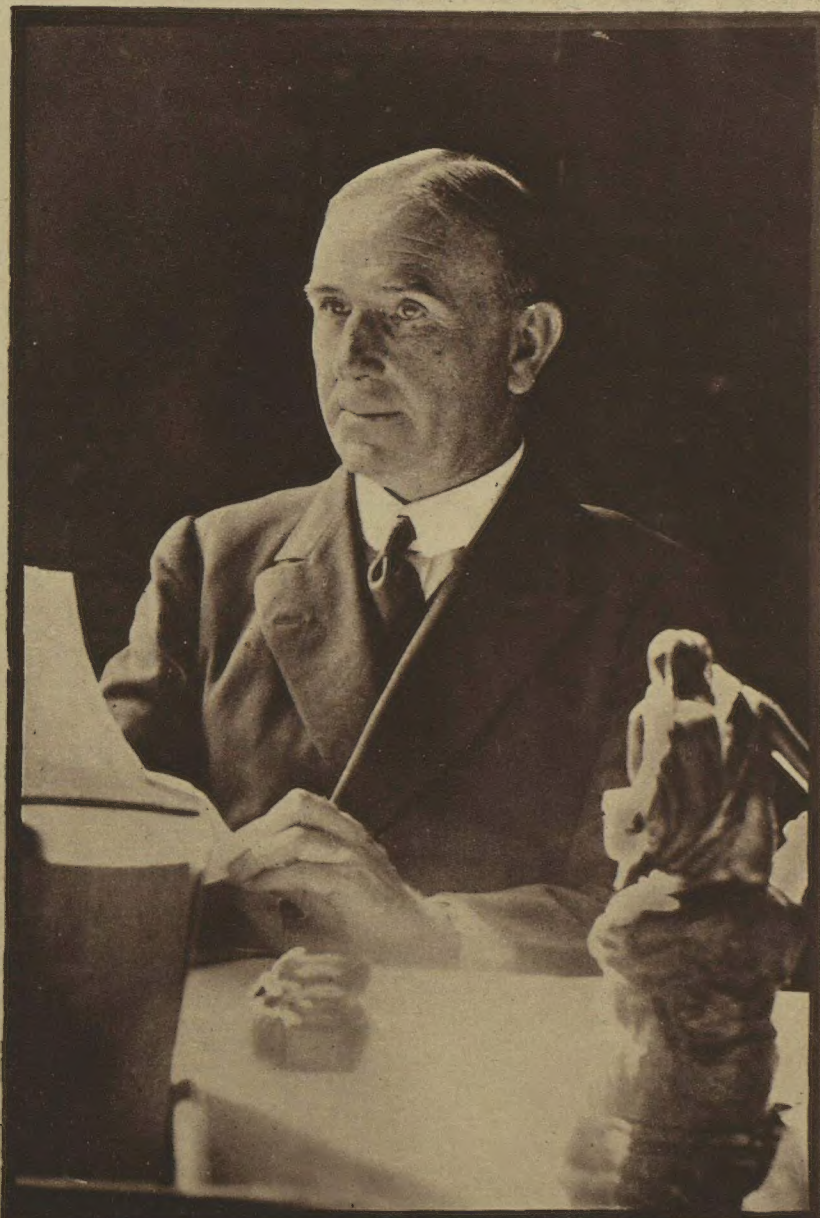
THE MINERS' LEADER
MR. R. SMILLIE



WAITING TO HEAR THE RESULT: OUTSIDE THE BOARD OF TRADE OFFICES.



MEMBERS OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION EXECUTIVE: SOME TYPES
OF THE MINERS' DELEGATES



THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AT THE CONFERENCE:
THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT STEVENSON HORNE, K.B.E., K.C.

A fruitless conference on the coal crisis, presided over by Sir Robert Horne, took place at the Board of Trade Offices on September 9. The meeting lasted from 11 a.m. till 1.30 p.m. Sir Robert was accompanied by Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, and four other Government officials; while Mr. Smillie, the miners' leader, was supported by no fewer than twenty-three members of the Miners' Federation Executive. Sir Robert Horne pointed out that the high prices obtained for export coal were used for meeting the obligations of the country, and suggested that the wage question should be settled by the Industrial Court. He showed that the miners have a tonnage

rate; on the top of that two war-wage advances which are paid, not merely whether the output is got or not, but whether the man is at work or not. If the pit happened to be idle for no reason that attaches to him, the man got this wage, and got it for six shifts a week instead of five, which might be the ordinary working week. On the top of that, he got the 2s. Sankey wage, and on top of that a 20 per cent. advance, which, however, had a flat rate of increase of 2s. attached to it, in the event of 20 per cent. not reaching that figure. He pleaded for higher output, and for an amicable conference with the coal-owners. Mr. Smillie refused to abate his claims in any way.

"SHAPES OF FEAR AND HORROR": THE FEATHERED SERPENT, SYMBOL OF THE TOLTEC GOD QUETZALCOATL.



THE SYMBOL OF THE SERPENT GOD: A SIDE VIEW OF THE HEAD OF THE SERPENT, SAID TO BE THE IMAGE OF QUETZALCOATL.

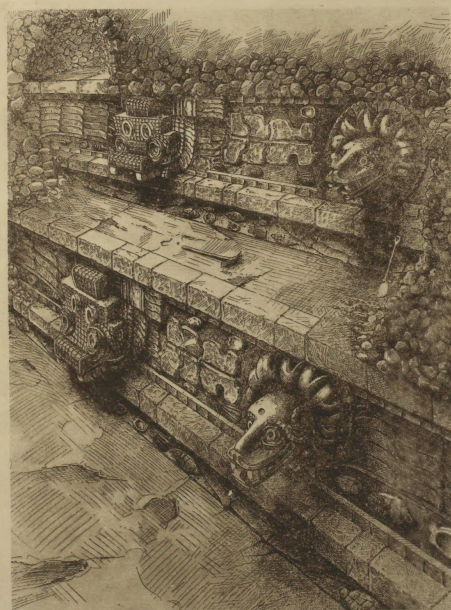


THE NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF THE STRIPPING TERRACES OF THE

MOUND AT TEOTIHUACAN: PEONS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID OF THE TEMPLE.



"SERPIENTE EPLUMADA" (THE FEATHERED SERPENT): A THREE-QUARTER VIEW OF THE HEAD OF THE IMAGE OF QUETZALCOATL, THE GREAT TOLTEC GOD.



"SHAPES OF FEAR AND HORROR": TWO TERRACES OF THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL, WITH HEADS OF TOLTEC GODS—A RECONSTRUCTION.



A PANEL OF THE PYRAMID: MASSIVE MASONRY STONEWORK COATED WITH POLISHED AND

OF THE ANCIENT TOLTEC TEMPLE AT TEOTIHUACAN: PAINTED MORTAR (ON THE RIGHT).



"THE UNKNOWN GOD": THE HEAD OF AN IMAGE IN TEOTIHUACAN TEMPLE, THOUGHT TO BE A COMBINATION OF OWL AND SERPENT.

Though there is very little to be found in the entrancing pages of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" about any pre-Spanish civilisation in Mexico other than that of the Aztecs, and though Cortes and his Conquistadores, on their arrival, found them securely established and almost everywhere supreme. It must not be forgotten that the Aztecs were the Prussians of their day, who had succeeded in crushing the aboriginal races, and in imposing upon them their efficient and highly centralised, if somewhat blood-thirsty *Kultur*. Among the civilisations which had been compelled to yield to the conquering Aztec were those of the Mayas, Zapotecs, Totonacs, and Toltecs. Of these the Toltec was the most important, and much new light has been thrown on it by the excavations carried on this year at Teotihuacan, 17 miles north of Mexico City, and already alluded to in our issue of April 24. Traces have been found of a huge city, measuring more than six kilometres in length by three in breadth, and in many cases the mounds, pyramids, and other structures of a later period have been found superimposed on, or side by side with, those of an earlier civilisation. According to Señor

Manuel Gamio, the engineer in charge of the excavations, the principal structures of Teotihuacan are the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon, the temple commonly called Los Subterráneos, in which there are clearly distinguished the superimposed structures corresponding to the two periods; the temple known as that of Agriculture, the temple of the Water God, and the temple of Quetzalcoatl, several photographs of which are shown above. "Quetzalcoatl," explains Señor Gamio, "was the great Toltec civiliser, who was afterwards deified. The word means in the Mexican language, 'serpent with precious feathers,' a name which was given to him because, according to a pre-Colombian legend, the said god was identified with Venus (the Moon), and when the latter set in the waters of the Pacific, her reflection resembled a serpent with jewelled feathers. On the panels corresponding to the masses of the greater mound, however, there appear the feathered serpents to which we refer above, and around them are carved marine shells and snails which, it is no exaggeration to suggest, symbolise the fact that these serpents are in the waters of the sea."

"Shapes of Fear and Horror": New Discoveries in Teotihuacan.

The exceptionally interesting excavations at Teotihuacan, the ancient Toltec city seventeen miles north of Mexico City, continue to show important developments. In our issue of April 24 last we gave photographs of work done on the sites and of carvings uncovered; now, by courtesy of "Eihnos," the well-known Mexican anthropological review, we are enabled to print an article contributed to that journal by Señor Manuel Gamio, its editor, who is also the engineer in charge of the excavations.

THE Department of Anthropology will shortly publish the work entitled "La Población del Valle de Teotihuacán" (The People of the Valley of Teotihuacan), in which there are described in detail the latest archaeological discoveries made in Teotihuacan. The importance of these discoveries

The extent of the city must have been very great, because traces of it have been discovered in an area measuring more than six kilometres in length by three in breadth. An area of 200 hectares bounded by a wire fence at present forms the archaeological zone.

The ancient metropolis was notable for the perfect and harmonic symmetry of its outline, for the majesty of its buildings, among which stands out the Pyramid of the Sun, which has a base of 40,000 square metres and a height of 66; also for the typical character of its mixed architectonic element, common to all the buildings, consisting of a truncated pyramid on which is superimposed a quadrangular prism; and for the brilliant and original decoration of its temples, the walls of which still appear decorated with frescoes representing scenes of Teotihuacan life, and mythological pictures, and with magnificent scrolls and fretwork. The sculpture in diorite, jade, nephrite, obsidian, and clay presents very beautiful representations, both realistic and conventional, of the human figure, and also of animals and plants. The earthenware includes vases of elegant shape, with profuse decoration in many colours. The articles of personal adornment are numerous and exquisite, and among them may be mentioned necklaces, earrings, pendants, lip-rings, and charms. The arms consist principally of knives, lances, and arrows of obsidian and flint, as well as stone clubs.

Among industrial implements there may be mentioned needles, polishers, mortars, chisels, and scrapers. There are large quantities of snails and shells coming from the Pacific and the Gulf; large ones were used as war trumpets, and the small ones for making necklaces, earrings, and other adornments. Slate

abounds in the form of small razors with red lines.

The principal architectural monuments of Teotihuacan are: the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon; the temple discovered by Charnay, commonly called Los Subterráneos, in which there are clearly distinguished the superimposed structures corresponding to the two periods; the temple known as that of Agriculture, in which large mural paintings were found; the temple of the Water God; and others.

THE NEW DISCOVERIES.

A year ago, Señor Pastor Rouaix, Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, visited the explorations which were being carried on in the system of structures which we have called the Temple of the Water God, and when passing near the mounds of the system called La Ciudadela ("The Fort")—now the Temple of Quetzalcoatl—he expressed the wish that the large central mound should be explored. No sooner was the exploration begun by the undersigned and his colleagues than discoveries of great importance were made.

The system of La Ciudadela ("The Fort") consists of a rectangle of approximately 500 metres square, each side being formed by platforms, on three of which there are twelve mounds arranged in series of four, and on the remaining one only three.

The central mound really consisted of two mounds back to back, the higher having a height of twenty-two metres.

The first part of the exploration consisted in clearing the plateau of the greater mound, various graves and wells being at once discovered. In the former there were found human remains, shells, necklaces, beads, heads of deities, and ear ornaments

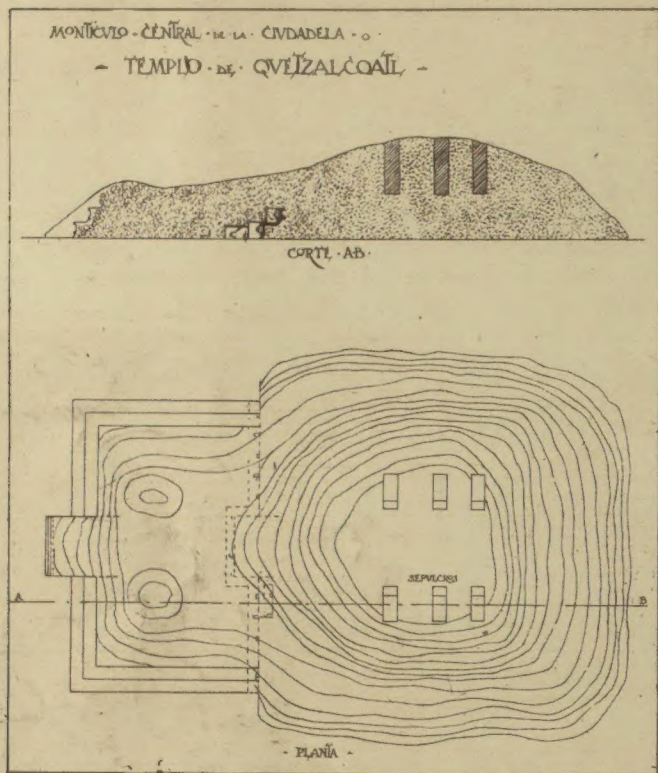
cut and polished in jade, arrows of obsidian, and ritual vases.

We then proceeded to open up near the base of the lower mound exploration trenches running radially. As a result of this the structure of the mound in question was discovered. It consists of large masses arranged in decreasing order, each being made up of a truncated pyramid which has superimposed on it a quadrangular prism. All these structures are built of fragments of rock and clay and covered outside with mortar, smoothed and polished, and afterwards painted red. The corners of the structures were destroyed, but as the central parts were preserved intact it was easy to effect reconstruction by merely prolonging the slopes, panels, and passages.

The third part of the exploration consisted in cutting a tunnel along the intersection of both mounds. This tunnel brought to light two masses of the western face of the greater mound, which are similar in form to those found on the smaller mound; but they differ very greatly in their structure because they are built of large dressed stones, chiselled in high relief, and painted in several colours.

The decoration of each of these masses consists of large feathered serpents, sculptured in the lower panel, which, between their coils, contain large shells and snails; the heads of these fantastic serpents appear shown in profile ending at the starting point of the flight of steps. In the panel above the slope there are also bodies of serpents, the tails of which terminate in fanciful balls or buttons; while the heads represent two kinds of mythological animals, one of them suggesting the famous Cipactli of the Aztecs, while the other appears to be a mixed representation made up of the owl and the serpent.

The importance of this discovery is great from several points of view: (1) The superposition of structures which in the constructions known as the Subterráneos is in a vertical direction, is in this case horizontal. (2) All the structures previously



THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL—FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE FORT: A CROSS-SECTION AND A PLAN.

The first of these illustrations shows a cross-section of the Central Mound of what was called the Ciudadela, or Fort, but is now recognised as the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, at Teotihuacan. The spur running off to the left is a later addition, and is believed to contain a temple of the newer city.

The six rectangles in the centre of the plan are burial vaults.

has so awakened public attention that a short account may possibly be found of interest.

THE PREHISTORIC CITY OF TEOTIHUACAN.

In remote times Teotihuacan was populated by a people kindred to the Otomi race, whose type of civilisation is that denoted to-day by the term archaic. Subsequently, numerous groups of a different race reached the Valley of Teotihuacan; they were different in habits, customs, industries, and language. These immigrants and the population already in the region intermingled, thus forming a powerful and advanced social group, whose civilisation has been termed (historically) the Toltec, and (archæologically) the Teotihuacan civilisation.

There were two great periods during which this civilisation flourished. Of these two periods the first appears to have been one of full artistic development, and the latter one of decay. Architectural study has confirmed the existence of these two periods of flourishing civilisation, corresponding to the two cities the remains of which are found in the central part of the Valley of Teotihuacan at different depths, as may be seen in almost all the structures, and principally in that known as Los Subterráneos, where the superposition is in a vertical direction; and in that known as La Ciudadela, in which it appears in a horizontal direction. Occasionally there is observed a third period of secondary importance. Both cities were destroyed by unknown causes, although many hypotheses have been put forward—eruptions of the Cerro Gordo, earthquakes, fires, war, etc.

From the same excavations it was ascertained that the Aztec civilisation developed in the region simultaneously with the Teotihuacan civilisation, although to a very small extent. Traces exist of other civilisations—Zapotec, Totonac, and Maya—but their occurrence is sporadic.

This prehistoric city was built in a valley with a gentle slope, sheltered from the chilly breezes of the north by the extinct volcano of Cerro Gordo, the lava of which, in the form of fragments or volcanic blocks, abounds in the environs, affording the possibility of constructing magnificent buildings. The soil, of *tepalcate* (attle), compact and impermeable, dispenses with the necessity for foundations and underground work in building.



THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOATL: THE FEATHERED SERPENT.

The head of the serpent, symbol of the god, can be seen below the rectangular, spade-like objects.

explored present a lining or coating of smoothed, polished, and painted mortar. This is the case with the lining of the smaller mound, which belongs to the first epoch; but on the larger mound, corresponding to the second epoch, the said lining consists of large stones finely sculptured in relief and painted in several colours: from which it may be inferred that the first epoch was one of full artistic development and the second one of decay. (3) Teotihuacan being the most important centre of remains of the Toltec type of civilisation, it had been found very surprising that there were no representations of Quetzalcoatl. M. GAMIO.

FROM FAR AND NEAR: NOTABLE EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, G.P.U., SENNECKE, C.N., C.P., AND S. AND G.

GOVERNMENT OF THE IRISH
REPUBLIC.

Acting under instructions, you are hereby notified that after this date you are forbidden to drive any train, or to assist in any way, the transport of armed forces of the English Government.

By Order,

MINISTRY OF WAR

Date, 20.8.20



SINN FEIN AND THE CARRYING OF TROOPS IN IRELAND: A NOTICE TO RAILWAY-MEN ISSUED BY THE IRISH "MINISTRY OF WAR."

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE FRENCH ARMY: RECRUITS "GOING OVER THE TOP" WHILE AT EXERCISE ON THE DUNES AT DEAUVILLE.



A JACK-BOOTED GERMAN—OF VEGETABLES: AN EXHIBIT AT A BERLIN AGRICULTURAL SHOW.



NOVEL TRAFFIC CONTROL: BRADFORD'S TRAMS DIRECTED BY A SIGNALMAN PERCHED UP ALOFT.



ACTING AS LORD MAYOR OF CORK, VICE ALDERMAN McSWINEY: MR. DONALD O'GALLACHAIN (STANDING).



ONCE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NOTORIOUS HELL-FIRE CLUB: MEDMENHAM ABBEY, WHICH HAS BEEN SOLD BY SIR DOUGLAS DAWSON.

So bold have the Sinn Feiners become that they have had the audacity to send cards such as that illustrated to all railway servants in Ireland. In this particular case, the recipient ignored the "order," and handed the card to the police. Many loyal men have taken this course, and have been victimised in consequence. On September 9, for example, Driver Robert Bruce, of the Great Northern Railway, was seized in the street, handcuffed, and chained to an electric light standard at the corner of Talbot Street and Amien Street, Dublin, the "accusation" being that he had driven a munitions train. He was released by the police, with

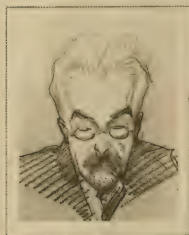
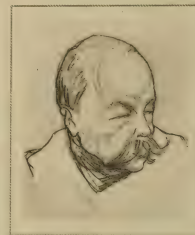
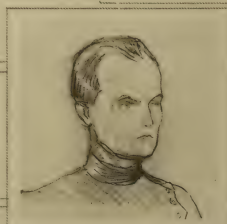


THE HOME FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: THE FORMER HOTEL NATIONAL, AT GENEVA, WHICH IS TO BE "THE PALACE OF THE NATIONS."

files.—During repairs to Bradford's tramway system, the traffic was controlled by a tramwayman seated on a chair attached to one of the lighting standards. He used a flag by day and a lamp by night.—With Mr. Donald O'Gallachain is seen (seated) Mr. Dan O'Leary, registrar of the Sinn Fein Court of Arbitration.—Medmenham Abbey, in Bucks, where the Hell-Fire Club used to hold its orgies in the eighteenth century, has been sold by Sir Douglas Dawson.—The National Hotel becomes the Headquarters of the League of Nations on November 1. The first meeting of the Assembly of the League is called for November 15.

A FRUITLESS PEACE CONFERENCE:

SKETCHES MADE ON THE SPOT

BEFORE MINSK: THE FIRST
BOLSHEVIST SENTRYON THE ROAD TO MINSK, ON AUGUST 14: THE LAST OF THE
POLISH OUTPOSTS.BOLSHEVIST DANDIES: COMMISSARIES
AT MINSK.M. SMIDOVITCH, A "RED"
PEACE DELEGATE.M. NOWICKI (UKRAINIA) IN CHARGE
OF BOLSHEVIST MILITARY AFFAIRS.A BOLSHEVIST IN THE STREETS OF MINSK: A COMMISSARY DRIVING
WITH A WOMAN FRIEND.M. STIRKOLD, SECRETARY OF THE
BOLSHEVIST DELEGATION.M. DANISHEVSKY, PRESIDENT OF THE
BOLSHEVIST DELEGATION.COMMISSARY SKRYPNIK: A BOLSHEVIST
DELEGATE.

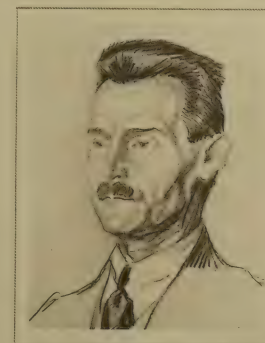
The sketches reproduced above were made at and near Minsk by M. S. Norblin, the distinguished Polish artist, who was present at the abortive Polish-Bolshevik Peace Conference, as a member of the Staff of Gen. Listovski, the military representative on the Polish delegation. It will be remembered that the peace conference broke up after the complete change in the military situation consequent on the success of the tremendous Polish counter-stroke which saved Warsaw at the eleventh hour. In spite of this change, which they did their best to conceal from the Polish delegation by keeping them practically prisoners in Minsk, and refusing to allow them to talk to the inhabitants, the Bolsheviks would only make the most trifling abatements in their original arrogant terms, terms which would have meant the virtual slavery of Poland under a Jewish militia. In view of this attitude, and of the fact that they were prevented, in violation of all rules of international law, from communicating freely with their Government by wireless

BOLSHEVISTS AND POLES AT MINSK.

BY S. NORBLIN.



ON THE ROAD FROM NOVO-MINSK TO BREST-LITOVSK: "RED" TRANSPORT IN POLAND.

PASSING THE "RED" LINES: BOLSHEVIST COMMISSARIES EXAMINING THE PAPERS
OF POLISH DELEGATESA BOLSHEVIST DELEGATE INTERVENING IN A TALK BETWEEN THE
BISHOP AND POLISH DELEGATES: A SCENE IN MINSK CATHEDRAL.M. OLSHOVSKI: POLISH MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.M. DABCKI: ASSISTANT MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS, HEAD OF THE POLISH DELEGATION.GENERAL LISTOVSKI: MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE
ON THE POLISH DELEGATION.

(all messages had to be sent "in clear" and had to go by way of Moscow; and none of the messages to the delegation sent by Prince Sapieha, Minister for Foreign Affairs at Warsaw, reached the delegates at Minsk) the latter broke off negotiations and, after suffering both hardship and insult, returned within the Polish lines. One of the sketches, in particular, shows an incident typical of the conduct of the Bolsheviks. On August 22, the Polish delegates, after three hours' argument, received a grudging permission to attend Mass, and then only on the most humiliating conditions. After celebrating Mass in the Cathedral, the Bishop of Minsk held out his hand, and tried to say a few words to M. Dabcki and his colleagues, who were in the front seats, but, hardly had he opened his mouth, when he was roughly hurled back by the Bolshevik commissary in charge of the party. The delegates shown in this sketch are, from left to right, MM. Dabcki (pronounced Dombaki), Olshovsky, Grabski, and General Listovski. [Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE DERBY DAY CROWD ECLIPSED BY THE DONCASTER CROWD: AT THE GREAT RACE-MEETING IN THE NORTH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY S. AND G., C.N., AND I.B.



THE TOWN MOOR FULLER THAN EPSOM DOWNS ON DERBY DAY! AN ENORMOUS CROWD AT THE DONCASTER MEETING.



THE RECORD-PRICED YEARLING: LADY SYKES' COLT BY THE TETRARCH, OUT OF 'BLUE TIT', WHICH FETCHED 14,500 GUINEAS AT THE DONCASTER SALES.



THE FINISH OF THE ST. LEGER: A WIN FOR AN OUTSIDER—MR. M. GOCULDAS' CALIGULA—WHICH STARTED AT 100 TO 6.



THE WINNER OF "THE LEGER": CALIGULA, ONLY BOUGHT BY ITS NEW OWNER FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE RACE.

The three notable features of this year's Doncaster meeting, that great carnival of racing in the North which includes the last of the year's classics, the St. Leger Stakes, were the huge crowds, the series of triumphs scored by the progeny of The Tetrarch, and the unexpected victory in the St. Leger of Caligula, an outsider which had changed hands only a few days before the race. Of the immensity of the crowd, which was a record even for Doncaster, our upper photograph gives a vivid idea. Not only was Caligula, the winner of the St. Leger, sired by The Tetrarch out of the curiously named Snoot, but the same sire produced Polemarch, who won the Reus Plate for Lord Londonderry on the day after the big race; and on the forenoon of the same day at the

great yearling sales which are such a feature of the Doncaster Meeting, one of Lady Sykes' colts from the famous Sledmere Stud (a chestnut son of The Tetrarch and Blue Tit), made the record yearling price of 14,500 guineas, at which sum it was knocked down to Lord Glanely. 'Perhaps,' however, the greatest sensation of the meeting was that, for the first time, the St. Leger was won by a Hindu sportsman, Mr. M. Goculdas, a wealthy cotton-mill owner, who bought Caligula from Lord Wilton only a few days before the race. It is said that he only paid 8000 guineas, an exceedingly low price in view of Caligula's subsequent triumph in the St. Leger, in which race he was so little fancied that he started at the long price of 100 to 6.

THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

By J. T. GREIN.

THE last years of Millie Hylton were a long and tenacious struggle with death. She had at length reached the real road of fame, and she hoped that the end, though in sight, would be long to reach. I remember her deep solicitude concerning her daughter, Millie Sim, and her own future when, shortly after her great success in Knobloch's "Marie-Odile," the doctors sprang an immediate and grave operation upon her. She knew that it was a case of life or death; she was prepared, yet mortified; she made me think of Cecil Rhodes' last words: "So much to do, so little done." I felt that she would survive and enjoy the new lease of comparative health. But somehow, although she knew it not, her course was stemmed. The two beacons in her career—the Abbess in "Marie-Odile" and Mrs. Potash, remained unshifted by greater things, and probably the public at large will remember her better in her long career in musical comedy and music halls than as a character actress who came to the fore suddenly, and revealed a depth of pathos and a dignity of style (in "Marie-Odile") which were as impressive as her exuberant humour, her rare understanding of Jewish ways and manners, were astounding and refreshing. When people read that Miss Hylton was cast for a grave part in a nunnery, they smiled and doubted the wisdom of her selection. Had she not hitherto sung and danced herself through the world in the lightest fare; was she not a sister of Letty Lind, whose dainty personality, quaint bird-like gestures, husky voice were the *joie-de-vivre* of the day; were there not four sisters besides Millie Hylton, clever actresses all, and successful in musical comedy? For on our stage the label is as important as in the wine trade. We would never believe that the finest vintage could sparkle in a bottle without a collar. So people went to His Majesty's without great expectations of Millie Hylton, and they came away in slight wonderment. What dwelt uppermost in their minds was the unforeseen, emotional power of Miss Millie Hylton. As I write I can hardly remember what was the subject of her scene that held us so strongly; all I recall is a womanly woman pleading a cause so fervently and so inmostly that we felt in presence of a real touch of nature. In that one evening Millie Hylton changed her status. She stood high up in the list for "character" and "mothers." Authors began to think of her specifically for certain parts. She herself dreamed of things to come—the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet" was one of her cherished ambitions; and she meant to go deeper into Shakespeare—but her forces needed constant husbanding. What she has achieved remains; the rest lingers unfulfilled in the realm of *pia vota*.

London's Grand Guignol, as Mr. José Levy calls the Little Theatre, has begun its career fairly well. It is likely to become a permanency when the pieces are as uniformly interesting as "The Hand of Death" and when English playlets, of which there is an abundance in waiting, are the main fare. In the present programme three of the four acts were from the French; and at least in two cases the adaptation hardly gave an equivalent of the original. "How to be Happy," by Pierre Véber, demonstrates the very useful lesson that when we are dissatisfied with our lot we should seek comfort in the thought that there are many in a worse plight than ourselves. I can quite imagine that, told by Pierre Véber in the vernacular of the Parisian *faubourg*, the little

play laid in a workman's home seemed quaint enough—Véber can be very witty—but in English, and transferred to somewhere across the Thames, it became a little tract, rich in homily, but rather mild of entertainment. In this, as in the "G.H.Q. Love"—weird title for a theatrical cloak-room and "offices" in a Parisian theatre—the acting was the main interest. The majority probably never fathomed the inner meaning of "G.H.Q. Love," and those who did found it very strange to see the little mysteries of the *vestiaire*, etc., the *ouvreuse*, and the *piccolo* unveiled in a London

and a misnomer. De Lorde's way is not merely to thrill for the sake of sensation. He is a scientist fond of research and experiment, and he likes to test his theories on the stage. In "The Hand of Death" he holds that electricity applied to the heart after sudden death may cause resuscitation. For the sake of dramatic demonstration, he allows a doctor to practise the theory on his idolised daughter, who was killed in a motor accident. In order to convince his audience that in some cases electricity very nearly succeeded in awaken-

ing the dead, de Lorde calls in the testimony of the public executioner, the Monsieur de Paris of to-day, who had dispatched many murderers and witnessed experiments on their bodies. The episode is gruesome, but chastened by Mr. Lewis Casson's restrained description. Then comes the climax and catastrophe. As the doctor directs the battery on the dead heart of his child, her hand clutches and strangles him in *rigor mortis*. Knowing the play, I was wondering how our audience would take it. It was horrible and haunting; yet it was so plausible, all so subtly prepared, that no one seemed shocked and everybody deeply interested, although—and I have this on the authority of a well-known doctor who sat next to me, that strictly, in a medical sense, the end was wrong. *Rigor mortis* no longer functions after hours of death. Here de Lorde indulged in poetic licence, because there was no other issue to the play (had the daughter returned to life, all science would have been angry and up in arms), and because, possibly, he wanted to drive home a symbolic moral: Nature defies human effort. Be this as it may, the success was great, not only for the author, but also for the chief actor, Mr. George Bealby; although all, including Miss Sybil Thorndike, were admirable. Mr. Bealby's performance evoked memories, but no comparison. We thought of Guitry's Pasteur, and many said: "There's the very man to render him lifelike in English." It was almost incredible that this was the same Mr. Bealby who amused us so as the American officer in the preceding play; it became almost more incredible anon that he and Miss Sybil Thorndike, in the harmless little *Revue*, "Oh, Hell!" proved equally adroit in song and dance as in character-acting. His performance of the doctor in "The Hand of Death" is a momentous achievement. It is something more than an impersonation or a portrayal; it reveals by its manner, by the way technical matters of pathology were uttered, that this was no mere repetition of the producer's precepts. Nor was I astonished when my doctor-friend told me that Mr. Bealby knows something of medical science—is a student. It came out at every point: in the apt make-up of the face; in sternness of mien; in gait and gesture; in discreet reticence when talking of his discoveries. In fine, a powerful, impressive figure which should mean a milestone in the artist's career.

I must leave "The Prude's Fall," by Rudolf Besier and May Edginton, with which Mr. Du Maurier has opened his autumn campaign, for further consideration. The central idea—Is it fair and honourable on the part of a man of the world to tempt a prude to fall, and to tell her on the brink of the social abyss that it was all a hoax, and that he had a special licence in his pocket?—is so unconventional that I would remand the hero for a week wherein to decide whether he is a cad or merely an agreeable practical joker. Meanwhile, let me record that Miss Emily Brooke's performance of the prude is one of great charm and restraint.



THE CONSTABLE DE BOURBON HARANGING HIS MEN: A STRIKING CROWD SCENE FROM "THE SACK OF ROME," A NEW FILM.

The London and Counties Film Bureau has produced and is shortly about to stage an interesting historical film by Signor Guazzoni, the famous Italian producer, describing the Constable de Bourbon's attack on Rome, and entitled "The Sack of Rome."

theatre. No doubt the Parisians like it immensely, for the cloak-room of the theatre is literally a black cabinet of love-intrigues; and its presiding genius is somebody in Parisian life—one of them I saw wore the *Palme Académique*. But here the whole traffic, from scenery to dialogue, seemed a little lacking in taste—superfluous but for the magnificent and lifelike queen of the cloak-room—Mama of Miss Minnie Raynor.

The thrill and the decisive moment of the



THE MAID PUT TO THE QUESTION: THE EXAMINATION OF JOAN OF ARC BEFORE THE BISHOP OF BEAUVAIS AT ROUEN, IN THE FILM "JOAN THE WOMAN."

We show above a tragic scene from the wonderful film, "Joan the Woman," dealing with the story of "The Immortal Maid," and featuring Geraldine Farrar, the celebrated opera-singer, as Joan of Arc, and the well-known film actor, Wallace Reid.

evening came with André de Lorde and Binet's "Hand of Death," one of those dynamic little dramas of which de Lorde owns the secret and monopoly. It is easily said that these plays are sheer melodrama. It would be both an injustice

AT THE FAMOUS BRAEMAR GATHERING: THE KING IN SCOTLAND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N. AND S. AND G.



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT; WITH THE HON. HARRY STONOR.



"IN THE GARB OF OLD GAUL": THE KING CHATTING TO CAPTAIN RAMSAY.



THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY: THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN (RIGHT).



THE ROYAL PARTY: THE KING, THE QUEEN, PRINCESS MARY, AND THE DUKE OF YORK LEAVING THE BRAEMAR GATHERING TO RETURN TO BALMORAL CASTLE.



THE MARCH-PAST OF THE CLANS: THE BALMORAL MEN, THE DUFFS, AND THE INVERCAULD HIGHLANDERS LED BY THEIR PIPERS PAST THE KING.



HIGHLAND LAIRDS SEEN ENJOYING A SMOKE IN AN INTERVAL BETWEEN EVENTS: FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, MAJOR G. H. MUIR, MAJOR GRANT, AND MR. A. GRANT.

One of the most famous Highland gatherings, that of Braemar, was held on Thursday, September 9, and was honoured this year, as in pre-war days, by the presence of the King, the Royal Family now being in residence at Balmoral Castle, which is only a few miles down the valley of the Dee from Braemar. There was also present a party from Mar Lodge, including the Princess Royal, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Princess Maud, and the little Earl of Macduff, heir to the Dukedom of Fife. The scene was one of extraordinary

beauty, the games being carried through in a small grassy enclosure a little to the south-west of the village of Braemar, at a height of over 1100 feet above sea-level. Around the enclosure the heather was in full bloom, and birches in the delicate green of their summer foliage clustered round the gathering ground. The usual Highland sports, such as tossing the caber, putting the weight, and throwing the hammer, were engaged in; and there was some very fine pipe-music heard in the competitions between the pipers for pibrochs, reels, and marches.

IN THE LAND OF GORILLA AND OKAPI: AN EXPLORER'S "FINDS."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY T. A. BARNES.



WITH THE GORILLA FOREST AT ITS BASE: THE MIKINO VOLCANO, A WILD PEAK IN THE BELGIAN CONGO.



TROPHIES: THE HANDS AND A FOOT OF A YOUNG GORILLA.



THE RAREST OF AFRICAN ANIMALS AS A TROPHY: THE SKIN OF AN OKAPI; WITH A GORILLA'S.



PEAKS OF PERPETUAL SNOW: THE GREAT RANGE OF THE RUWENZORI ALPS.



4 FT. 6 IN. AND 4 FT. 8 IN. IN HEIGHT! PYGMIES OF THE ITURI FOREST.

An Entomological Expedition through the Belgian portion of Tanganyika Territory and the Eastern Congo, headed by the well-known explorer Mr. T. A. Barnes, has lately been brought to a successful conclusion. Commencing from the Katanga Copper Belt, the route taken included the little-known but rich districts of Ujiji, Urundi, and Ruanda. A halt being made at the north end of Lake Kivu to explore the region of the great Virunga volcanoes, Mr. Barnes ascended three of them, and obtained a unique cinematograph film, at

close quarters, of the largest of the eruptive craters. Whilst camped at the height of 10,000 feet on this range, he shot a male specimen of the Kivu gorilla. The imposing size and ferocious aspect of this man-like ape, weighing over 450 lb., make it a formidable adversary. In size this specimen equals two large men, and is 61 in. round the chest. After crossing Lake Edward, Mr. Barnes, who was accompanied by his wife, ascended the Ruwenzori Range to a height of 13,500 feet, and obtained the first series of cinematograph pictures

[Continued opposite.]

FLORA FROM THE HEIGHTS; FAUNA FROM THE VALLEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY T. A. BARNES.



LUXURIANT VEGETATION AT A HEIGHT OF OVER 12,000 FEET: IN THE RUWENZORI ALPS.



CALLED "THE WORST CANNIBAL TRIBE IN AFRICA": WAMBOOBA NATIVES, OF THE SEMLIKI VALLEY.

Continued. ever taken of the snow peaks at this elevation. The Ruwenzori Range, roughly speaking, forms the boundary between Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and runs in a north-easterly direction from Lake Edward to Lake Albert, rises to an altitude of 16,794 feet above sea-level, and is covered with a permanent mantle of snow and ice. From Ruwenzori, Mr. Barnes explored the Semliki and Ituri Forests, the home of the pygmies and cannibals, and made the finest collection of butterflies and moths ever obtained from this region, together with a collection

of Colobus and other rare monkeys. Mr. Barnes is to show his moving pictures to some of the leading scientific societies of London, and he will shortly produce a book on his travels entitled: "Through the Land of Gorilla and Okapi," which cannot fail to be of interest. Above is shown the vegetation of the Ruwenzori Range at a height of 12,000 feet. In the photograph may be identified *Senecio Johnstonii*, *Lobelia Wollastonii*, Bushy *Helichrysum* (everlasting flowers), *Erica Arborea* (in background), and *Alchemilla Cinerea* (covering foreground).

SCULPTURE OF THE EARLY STONE AGE?—A REMARKABLE "FIND."

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY COURTESY OF MR. CLEMENT EDWARDS, M.P.



"ANIMALS AND BIRDS" ON A FLINT FOUND AMONGST PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS IN A BERKSHIRE GRAVEL-PIT:
A RELIC WHICH MAY BE ANYTHING FROM 50,000 TO 250,000 YEARS OLD.

The flint here illustrated was found by Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., who, accompanied by Mr. C. A. Vandervell and that gentleman's estate agent, discovered it, among undoubted specimens of prehistoric implements, in the virgin soil of a gravel-pit on Mr. Vandervell's Berkshire estate. Mr. Edwards states that not fewer than eighteen animals and birds are represented; and points out that of the forty-odd markings on the stone—to his eye, at least—twenty-five seem to have been made by man, and fifteen to be natural. This suggests that a stone

already curious in shape was adapted to his own uses by the sculptor. "There is distinct evidence," says Mr. Edwards, "that the eyes of many of the creatures have been produced by chipping the flint. . . . I have submitted the stone to a leading authority at the British Museum, and he believes the find to be of the utmost scientific importance. From the gravel stratum in which it was found, the relic must range in age from anything from 50,000 to 250,000 years. The stone is 8 1/8 inches long."



Reproduced from an actual photograph of a tablet of Pears' Transparent Soap taken against the light.

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LADIES' NEWS.

SEVERAL papers last week announced an engagement between the Earl of Lathom and Lady Irene Curzon. It was interesting, but doubt was cast upon the accuracy of the announcement, and it has since been denied. The young people are well known. Lady Irene is clever, with many gifts inherited from her distinguished father. She is well read, capable of forming an excellent opinion on public affairs, fond of music and art, and yet essentially an outdoor girl, a good tennis-player, and delighted to be in the country and to enjoy country pursuits. She is very handsome, and resembles her father rather more than her mother, one of the loveliest women of her day. The late Lady Curzon was a daughter of an American millionaire; she made herself beloved in English society, and also in India, where she was with her husband during his extended Viceroyalty. There was something like consternation among her many friends when she died at Walmer Castle in 1906, as the result of some obscure blood-poisoning illness. The bride-elect was then only ten years old, and her youngest sister, Lady Alexandra Curzon, only two.

Lady Irene made her début in London society in May of 1914. She was presented at Court by her aunt the Countess of Suffolk, since widowed in the war. Later, Lady Irene took part in the gaieties of what proved the last pre-war London season. During the first part of the war the children of the King and Queen of the Belgians were in a house on the Hackwood estate. Lady Irene was much with the royal children, who became greatly attached to her. It will be remembered that when her sister, Lady Cynthia Curzon, was married last May to Mr. Oswald Mosley, M.P., King Albert and Queen Elizabeth flew over from Brussels on aeroplanes, spent the week-end at Hackwood with Lord and Lady Curzon—the bride-elect's stepmother—and were, together with our own King and Queen and Princess Mary, present at the wedding and at the subsequent reception.

The Earl of Lathom had a six years' minority. His father died at sea on a voyage home from Egypt. He was Captain in the Lancashire Yeomanry, and served in the war. Later, he was A.D.C. to Lord Willingdon as Governor-General of Bombay. For nearly two years he has been at home, and has tried his hand at collaboration in theatre management. He is a keen musician, and has had a beautiful music-room built out at the back of his house in Great Cumberland Place. His mother remarried two years



AN EARLY AUTUMN MODEL.

This woollen-knitted coat-frock combines all qualities, as it is eminently smart and yet both warm and practical.

Photograph by Bert.

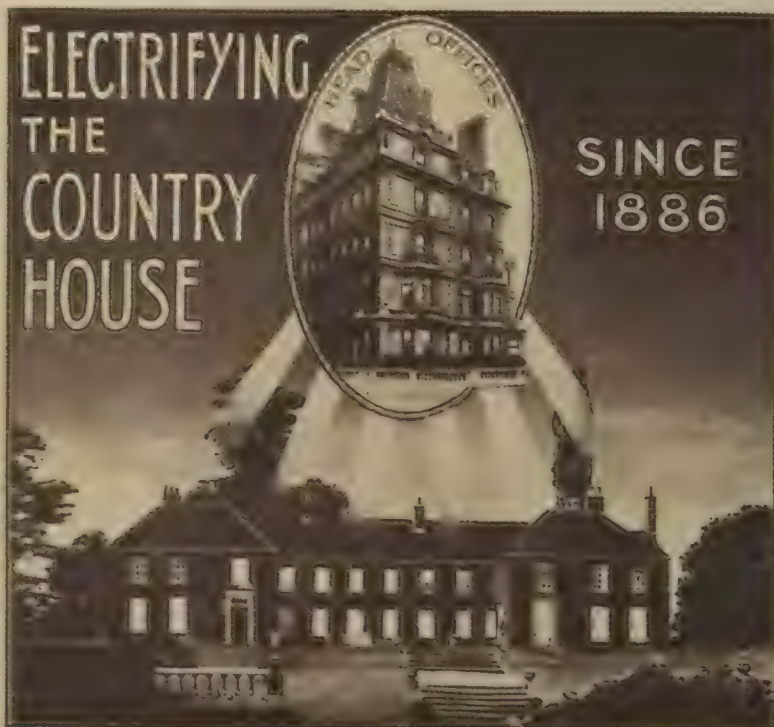
after his father's death, to Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Meyrick Lawson.

We Britishers pride ourselves on many of our things; for the most part the rest of the world do not dispute our right to do so. One object of our just pride that is universally acknowledged to be of the purest and the nicest is Pears' Unscented Transparent Soap. Unscented it is, in the sense that no perfume is used in the ordinary tablets; but it has the clean, fresh smell of absolute purity. English people travelling usually have some with them. If not, they feel as pleased to see it as to hail the Union Jack. It looks like a large topaz, as it is gold in hue and transparent in substance. Its chief charms, however, it reserves for use. After a wash or a bath with Pears' Soap youth is made lusty like an eagle, and older folk are revisited by the rosy touch of youth. It is, then, small wonder that we all swear by Pears.

Spartan parents are they who only allow Pascall's Crème de Menthe after dinner. It is good for the digestion, we all know, but digestion works a twelve-hour shift, and this is a sweetmeat so delicious, refreshing, and fascinating that we want it, as the Americans say, "all the time." It is soft, like a jujube, and therefore does not hurt the enamel of the teeth; and, like so few delightful things, it is good for us. Men like it very much, women even more, and children love it. It costs only 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. a tin, and the pleasure it gives is ten times either amount.

If one desires satisfaction absolute and complete, as most of us do, I think, the thing to find it in is Viyella. It is pretty, dainty, unshrinkable, light, and warm. Surely these are the qualities we desire in blouses, tennis, golf, and boating skirts, pyjamas, or nighties. For men, women, and children it is equally suitable, and the patterns are as attractive as they are various. The trade-mark of William Hollins and Co. is a guarantee of Viyella, also of Aza, Clydella, and of Lanark Winceys—all of similar high standard of excellence. Children's knitted Viyella garments are immensely beloved of the youngsters, and are such pretty, comfortable, becoming, and hygienic clothes that the fact of their proving most excellent wear would be almost too good to believe, were it not absolutely true. Viyella Meridian Interlock Hosiery is a new fabric made by the same process as the cloth, and from special yarns. It is ideal for underwear, so soft that it is luxury to touch it. It is made in three weights; and there is also silk and Viyella in three weights. For wear, luxury, comfort, and beauty there is nothing like Viyella either for "undies" or "ovies," if I may coin a word.

A. E. L.



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This long experience, which is placed at the disposal of the Company's clients, enables results to be guaranteed.

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"The work has been so well done at St. Mary's Tower through Mr. ... and your foreman ...'s able supervision. My chauffeur has got thoroughly to understand the engine and she runs most sweetly. I cannot say how nice and civil all your people have been, from the foreman downwards, and the wonderfully little trouble or mess they have made."

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Borden's EAGLE BRAND

SWEETENED CONDENSED MILK
FULL CREAM



Recognised as second to none. Nothing removed but water—nothing added but pure sugar.

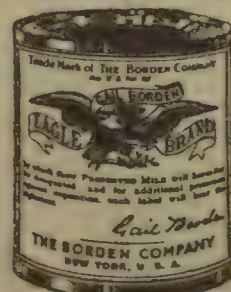
Improve your Cooking without using Milk or Sugar

Use BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK—the milk that adds a delicious flavor to sauces, cakes, puddings and custards—scones, etc.

Used in coffee or cocoa, it makes a smoother, richer drink. You do not have to add milk or sugar—just stir into the steaming hot drink, one or two teaspoonfuls of "EAGLE BRAND"—the flavor and body of the drink as well as the food value is greatly increased.

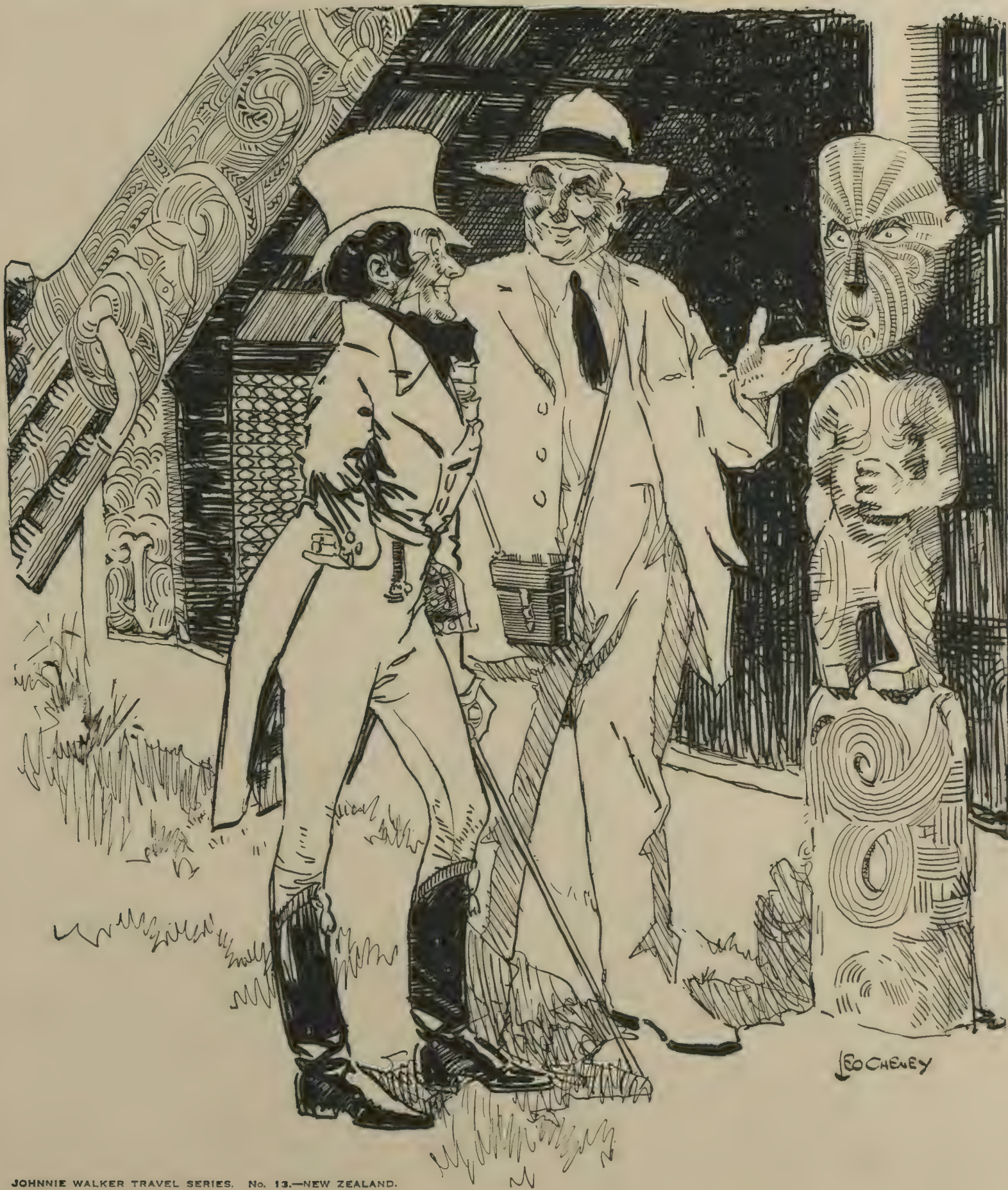
Buy a tin from your dealer to-day and satisfy yourself. You will relish the flavor from first to last.

The BORDEN Label
is your guarantee.



Established 1857.

*From George the Third
To George the Fifth
One Hundred years long.
Born 1820. Still going strong.*



JOHNNIE WALKER TRAVEL SERIES. No. 13.—NEW ZEALAND.

JOHNNIE WALKER: "Well, what do you think of this Maori carving?"

TOURIST: "He looks to me as if it were a pity he did not make your acquaintance earlier."

Guaranteed same quality all over the world.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

THE Armenians are still waiting for their special issue of stamps in pictorial designs, which were prepared in Paris, and should have reached Erivan ere this. But, apparently, they are still using Russian stamps overprinted with the Sanskrit cypher "H.P.," for Hagagan, or Armenian, Post. The cypher looks like an ornamental "Z." Lately I have received another type of overprint from Armenia, still on the Russian stamps; the new overprint baffles description at present, but I illustrate it on the 1-rouble stamp, together with two of the "Z" overprints on other values. It will be noted that the "Z" overprint is sometimes within an irregular single-line frame, and sometimes without it. No doubt these cyphers are applied at different towns, and although all conform to a general model, they vary in size and in the presence or absence of the frame line.

The Russian stamps with this Armenian "ear-mark" are in use throughout the Armenian Republic, which at present consists of the former Russian Armenia in Transcaucasia. There is, however, a movement on foot to create a United Armenia, which would comprise a large area of the country dominated hitherto by the Turks, and other districts where Armenians predominate.

A new postage stamp just to hand from Norway consists of a 15-ore denomination in the long-familiar type, showing a numeral within the ring of a post-horn. The colour of the new stamp is deep bronze-blue. The new stamp is probably intended to serve for the minimum letter rate between the countries of Scandinavia, which have formed a little postal union of their own, and enjoy a preferential postal tariff amongst themselves.

Cilicia is a large district in the south-east of Asia Minor, in the valley of Adana and Tarsus. Its capital, Adana, and chief port, Mersina, were familiar places to many of our comrades in the war in the Middle East. Since last year the country has been administered under a mandate by the French, who in the early days of their occupation overprinted all the Turkish stamps available with a French superscription, "Cilicie," or "T.E.O. Cilicie," the initials standing for "Territoires ennemis occupés."



1, 2, and 3 are Russian stamps overprinted with a Sanskrit cypher standing for "H.P.," or Hagagan (*i.e.*, Armenian) Post. 4. The new Norwegian 15-ore. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are French stamps overprinted with Turkish currency values, and with "O.M.F. Cilicie," the initials signifying "Occupation Militaire Française."

Stamps supplied by Mr. Fred J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.

Having exhausted all the Turkish stamps at the post-offices in the country, the French have had recourse to overprinting the stamps of their own country. These are now overprinted "O.M.F. Cilicie," the initials signifying "Occupation Militaire Française." At the same time the stamps are surcharged with new values in the Turkish currency of paras or piastres. I illustrate a representative group of six of these, including the 5-paras on 2-centimes, 10-paras on 5-centimes, 20-paras on 10-centimes, 1-piastre on 25-centimes, 2-piastres on 15-centimes, and 5-piastres on 40-centimes.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE DOOM OF THE BARBARY APE.

DOOM has been pronounced on the Barbary ape, or, as it is often called, the Gibraltar ape. And this, apparently, because of its depredations, which have frequently been a cause of complaint. Many years ago they were all but exterminated, their numbers being reduced to three. Then the stock was replenished from Algiers, and all went well. But now the patience of their guardians is apparently exhausted, and they have been outlawed. Another factor in this decision is probably to save the cost of their guardianship, though this must be a very small item. One wishes that it could be found possible to leave a remnant for old associations' sake, since from time immemorial they have formed one of the sights of the Rock.

The Gibraltar ape, or Barbary ape, is a near relation of the old-time organ-grinder's monkey; but it is a much bigger animal, being as big as a bull-terrier, and is further distinguished by having no tail. All that is left of that appendage is an almost invisible fold of skin having no connection with the backbone. In some other species of macaque monkeys the tail is reduced to a mere stump, but in none has the degeneration of this organ become so complete as in the Barbary ape.

It is doubtful whether this animal is indigenous to Gibraltar. Rather it seems more probable that it was introduced at some time or other from the opposite shores of Northern Africa, and save in this region there are no other macaque monkeys found outside the confines of Asia. Yet time was when they roamed not only over the South of France, Switzerland, and Italy, but also over Great Britain, or at least parts of it. But this was far back in Pliocene

[Continued overleaf.]

URODONAL

The True Specific for Rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM.
GOUT.
GRAVEL.
CALCULI.
NEURALGIA.
MIGRAINE.
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URODONAL Cleanses the Kidneys, Liver and Joints, by dissolving and eliminating Uric Acid. It stimulates Nutrition and Oxidation.

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RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS: Beware of salicylates, which injure the brain faculties, impairing the memory after a few years' use, upset the stomach, and depress the heart. Avoid the use of such drugs with their injurious after-effects, and always remember that, according to the reports of the physicians to the Paris Académie de Médecine, URODONAL is much more powerful, while absolutely HARMLESS.

GOUTY SUBJECTS: Beware of colchicum, with its countless victims of poisoning, even when taken in small doses. Professor Lancereaux (late President of the Paris Académie de Médecine), formally recommends the use of URODONAL in his *Treatise on Gout*.

URODONAL is a splendid preparatory treatment before "mineral water cures" by eliminating all excess of uric acid. It is also an excellent substitute for such "cures," when necessary, while it prolongs and completes their beneficial effects.

Adopted by Public Health Authorities.

Gold Medal and Grands Prix. London, 1908. Quito and Nancy, 1909.

URODONAL, price 12s. Prepared at Chatelain's Laboratories, Paris. Can be obtained from all Chemists and Drug Stores, or direct, post free, 12s. 9d., from the British Agents, HEPPELLS, Pharmacists and Foreign Chemists, 164, Piccadilly, London, W.1, from whom can also be had post free, the full explanatory booklets, "Scientific Remedies," and "Treatise on Diet."

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STYLE 4187
Tan Calf Brogue,
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Continued.
times—say, one million years ago. In those days the climate was warmer than now, and many animals now found only in Africa lived here: the elephant, hippopotamus, lion, and gazelle, for example. This much we know from the evidence of fossils.

But the presence of remains of a fossil macaque in Great Britain is in itself no evidence that the climate, at the time they lived, must have been warm; for near relations of the Barbary ape contrive at the present day to thrive in quite cold regions. The Tcheli monkey, for example, thrives in the Yungling Mountains of North China, and, like the tiger of this region, it has developed an extra coating of fur to enable it to combat the bitter winters. Eastern Tibet and Japan are also inhabited by macaques, which have come to tolerate cold. The monkeys of this genus are, however, not alone in this ability to withstand cold, for some of the coldest and least accessible forests of Eastern Tibet harbour a species of langur, though little is known of its habits.

Since it is the rule for the macaques to carry a long tail, one is inclined to ask why some species should have lost it. But it would be more to the point to ask why any should retain the tail; since it seems to perform no useful function, and hence should have degenerated long ago; as it has done in the great apes, and their distinguished relative, man himself—though even in him vestiges of the tail occasionally appear.

With many of the South American monkeys matters are different, for they make of the tail a fifth limb, whereby they can take hold of a bough so securely that the whole body can be suspended, leaving the hands and feet free to take a fresh hold of some neighbouring branch. Though some monkeys, like their more distinguished relatives, the chimpanzees, can be trained to perform amusing tricks, there seems to be but one instance where they can be made to do useful work. This is furnished by the "pig-tailed" macaque, which is trained by the natives to climb the cocoa-nut palms, and carefully to select and throw down the ripe fruit. Sir Stamford Raffles was the first to describe this custom; and it has since been confirmed by Dr. Charles Hose. This is really a most interesting fact, and would repay a careful investigation by those interested in animal psychology. One would like to know more about the "careful selection."

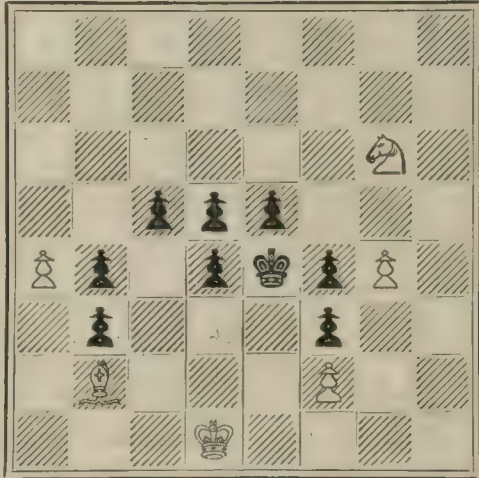
To return to the Barbary ape. There can be no doubt that this is none other than the Pithecus of the ancients, for the description given by Aristotle suffices to identify it. It was probably the only tailless member of the order with which they were acquainted. Furthermore, it was the animal from which the ancient Greeks derived such knowledge as they possessed of the anatomy of the human body. Galen's account of its anatomy has been handed down to our own times. W. P. PYCRAFT.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

- J F WILKINSON (Ramleh, Egypt).—We are sorry to lose you as a solver, but hope opportunity may yet present itself for you to renew your interest in this column.
- J J WINCH (Westboro', Mass., U.S.A.).—Your post-card, which apparently must have been posted five years ago, has just reached us, but in such a defective condition that we are unable to understand its purport.
- A W LUYENDYK (Winkler, Manitoba).—We are much obliged for your problem, which shall have attention; and for your promise of further games.
- J B CAMARA (Madeira).—We have already pointed out that Kt takes P will not solve No. 3839, on account of 1. Kt to B 6th.
- A A BOWLEY (Brighton).—Much obliged.

PROBLEM No. 3844.—By H. F. L. MEYER.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3842.—By THE LATE E. J. WINTER-WOODS

- | WHITE | BLACK |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Kt to B 8th | K takes P |
| 2. Q to Q 3rd | K moves |
| 3. Mates. | |

If Black play 1. K to B 4th; 2. Q to B 3rd; and if 1. K to K 6th; then 2. Kt. to K 6th, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3839 and 3840 received from J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3841 from R F Morris (Sherbrooke, Canada), J B Camara, M Merwin Bells (Wisconsin) and Henry A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3842 from A B Wynne Willson (Hereford), M J F Crewell (Tulase Hill), Léon Rylski (Belfast) and Jas T Palmer (Church).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3843 received from P Cooper (Clapham), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), J S Forbes (Brighton), A H H (Bath), Léon Rylski (Belfast), R J F Crewell (Tulase Hill), Arthur Wright (Portsmouth), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), Jas T Palmer (Church), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Joseph T Pullen (Plymouth), and H W Satow (Bangor).

CHESS IN SWEDEN.

Game played in the International Masters' Tournament at Gothenburg, between Messrs. NIEMZOWITSCHE and MIESES.

(Irregular Opening.)

- | WHITE (Mr. N.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. P to Q B 4th | P to K B 4th |
| 2. P to Q Kt 3rd | P to K 4th |
| 3. Kt to Q B 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 4. B to Kt 2nd | P to Q 4th |

The opening on both sides is entirely off book lines, but is none the less interesting in consequence. Black's position, however, is certainly the more suggestive of freedom.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 5. P takes P | Kt takes P |
| 6. P to Kt 3rd | Kt takes Kt |
| 7. P takes Kt | B to Q 3rd |
| 8. B to Kt 2nd | Kt to B 3rd |
| 9. Q to Q 5th | Q to K 2nd |
| 10. P to K 4th | B to K 3rd |
| 11. Q to Kt 5th | Castles |

Bringing another piece into action, while White is making his Queen do all the fighting.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 12. Q takes Kt P | B to Q 2nd |
| 13. Q to R 6th | Q R to Kt sq |
| 14. Kt to B 3rd | Kt to Kt 5th |

A beautiful and far-seeing sacrifice that involves White in a mating net some score of moves further on.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 15. P takes Kt | |
|----------------|--|

The Knight, of course, need not be taken, but analysis clearly shows that nothing is gained by postponing the capture, either with Q to B 4th (ch), or Q to K 2nd.

- | WHITE (Mr. N.) | BLACK (Mr. M.) |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 15. | B takes P (ch) |
| 16. Kt to Q 2nd | B to Kt 4th |
| 17. Q takes P | B takes Kt (ch) |
| 18. K takes B | |

Now the King has to bear alone the brunt of an overwhelming attack from all Black's major pieces, while both White Rooks might as well be off the board for any service they can render in defence.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 18. | Q to Q 3rd (ch) |
| 19. K to B 2nd | B to Q 6th (ch) |
| 20. K to B 3rd | R to Kt 3rd |
| 21. Q to R 5th | |

The Queen is lost if she goes to R 4th.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 21. | Q to Q 5th (ch) |
| 22. K to Q 2nd | Q takes P (ch) |
| 23. K takes B | R to Q sq (ch) |
| 24. Q to Q 5th (ch) | R takes Q (ch) |
| 25. P takes R | P to K 5th (ch) |
| 26. K to B 3rd | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 27. K to B 2nd | Q to Q 6th (ch) |
| 28. K to B sq | R to Kt 4th |
| 29. B to Q R 3rd | R takes Q P |
| 30. B to B sq | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 31. K to B 2nd | R to Q 7th (ch) |
| 32. K to Kt sq | R to Q 8th (ch) |
| 33. K to Kt 2nd | Q to Q 7th mate |

The veteran master is to be most heartily congratulated on so brilliant a victory.

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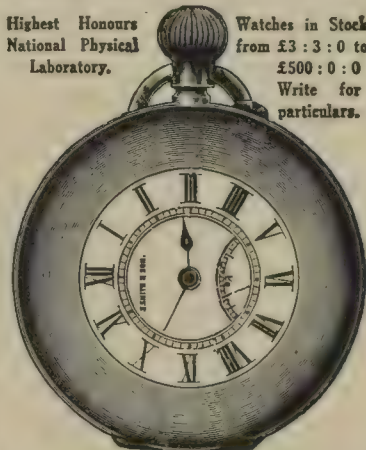


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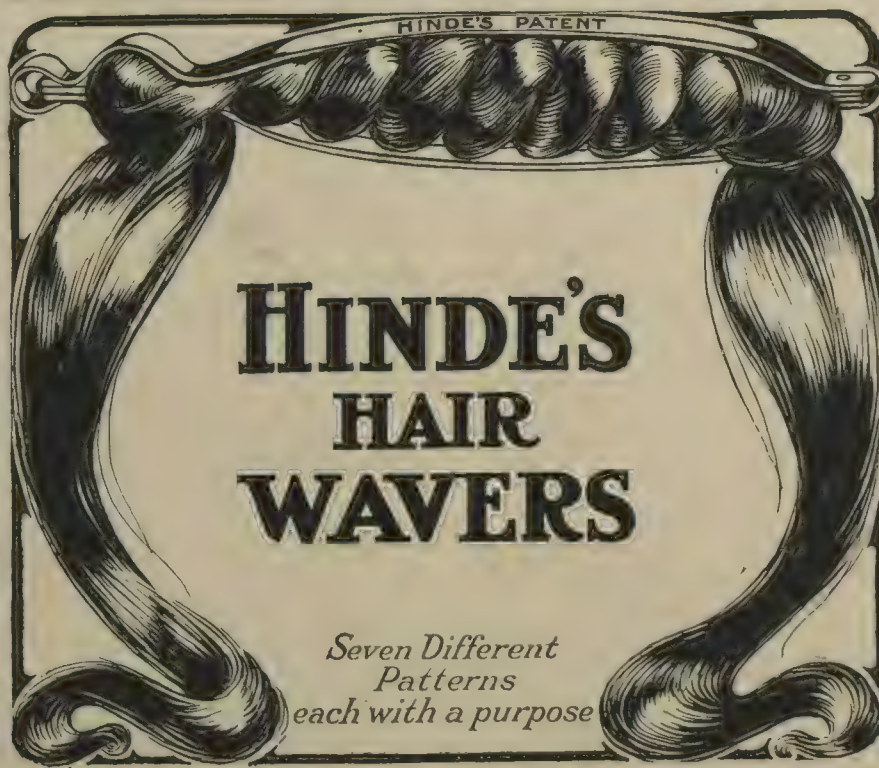
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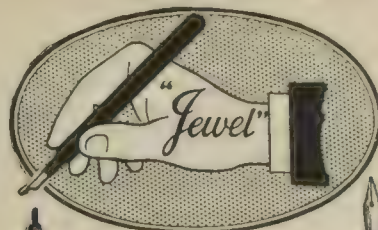
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More Sensible Police Methods. The Metropolitan Police are to drop the objectionable methods of laying traps on the open roads to catch the speeding motorist and to concentrate on the suppression of reckless driving. The authorities appear to have come to the reasoned conclusion that prosecution for the technical offence of exceeding an arbitrary limit of speed does nothing in the interests of the public safety, and that it is better to attend to offences which, irrespective of speed, really cause danger to life and limb. That is a contention which, everyone who has given the slightest attention to highway use and law has advanced and supported for years past. As a matter of fact, the police have admitted the truth of it for quite a long time, as is amply evidenced by the attitude of the Metropolitan authorities in the matter of applications for ten-mile limits in various parts of London. In some cases the police have actually opposed their being granted, on the ground that a maximum speedily becomes a minimum and that the police already have ample powers for dealing with really dangerous driving.

I have an idea that the abandonment of trapping is not unconnected with a desire to see how a total abolition of the speed-limit works in practice. Of course, it is not within the power of the Home Secretary or the police to wipe out the speed-limit, which was imposed by Parliament. But the authorities are charged with seeing that the existing law is administered in the interests of safety, and they consequently have a large measure of discretion as to method, so that they are quite in order in letting certain technical offences pass without notice, if the desired end can be better attained by other means than have hitherto been in use. It will be remembered that the draft Road Traffic Bill, promoted by the Motor Legislation Committee, tacitly abolishes the speed-limit. All the data available tend to show that this can be done with perfect safety, provided ample powers are given to the authorities to suppress dangerous driving. It will



A HANDY CAR BY THE BANKS OF THE WEY: A 40-50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER LANDAULETTE.

be more than a little interesting to see how the experiment works out in practice. It has its dangers to the motorist, because of the revenue

that traps will be laid and prosecutions entered for dangerous driving in preference to the less grave charge of exceeding the limit. If that is to be so, the question of what really constitutes danger needs clearer definition than it has at present. It should not be sufficient for a conviction to say that there was nothing on the road to be actually endangered, but there "might have been." This is a point that requires more attention than it has received hitherto.

The S.M.M.T. and Racing.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has been subjected to a certain amount of criticism on account of its attitude towards racing events in 1921. Personally, although I am an out-and-out advocate of racing and sporting events generally, for the reason that they have a most important bearing on improvement in design and construction, I am entirely in agreement with the Society's present policy. The industry is in no condition to break off the work of production to embark on the design, building, and testing of special racing cars to make a holiday for the islanders of Man. Those who

are loudest in their criticism of the Society can have little idea of the disorganisation racing causes in the factories and drawing offices, or they would not advocate a racing policy in the present circumstances. Moreover, I am not at all certain that the day has not gone by when any great improvement in standard designs is to be looked for from the racing of specially built cars which bear little relation to the standard production. I am very much of opinion that more good would result from the racing of absolutely standard cars over the long Isle of Man course; and if the R.A.C. and others interested really want to organise racing next summer, they might well consider such an event as this connotes. It would cause the minimum inconvenience to the industry, and would certainly be more informative to the purchasing public than a race for special speed cars. I would add this qualification—that the application of the definition of "standard" should be confined to the chassis. Some years ago—about 1906, I think it

[Continued overleaf.]



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which has accrued to certain notorious localities as a result of past trapping activities. They will not like to lose this, and there is some reason to fear

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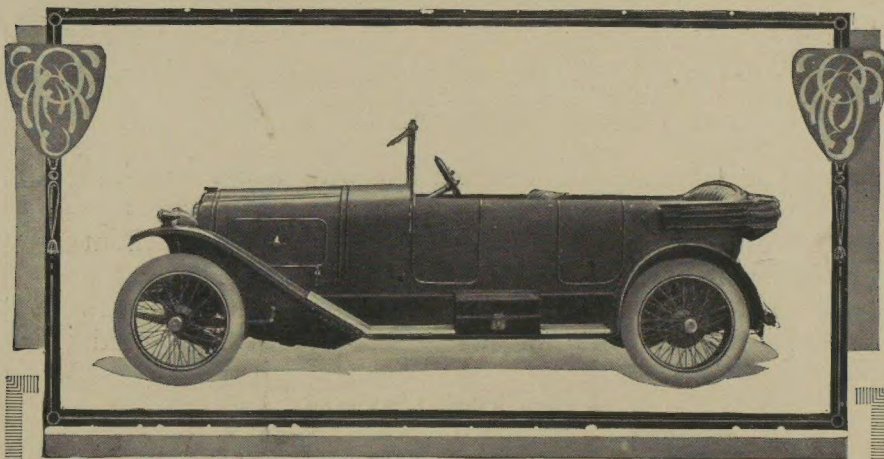
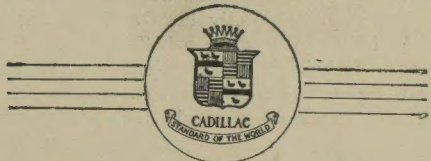
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"The Motor," August 4th, 1920.

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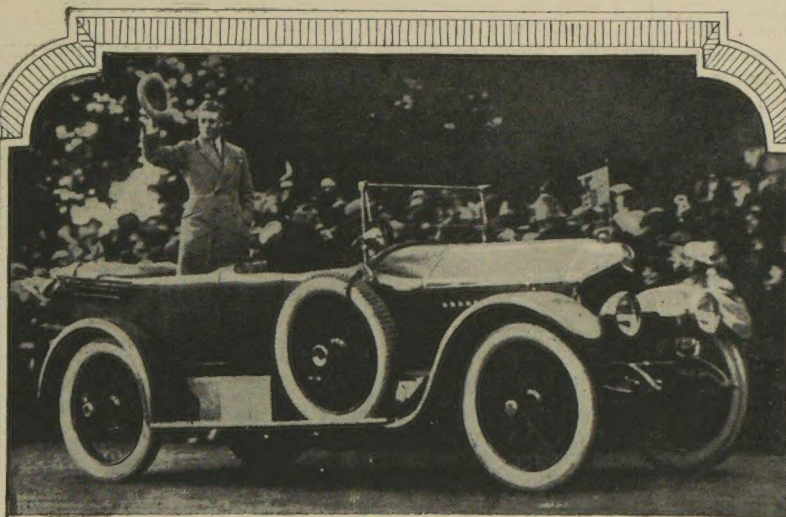
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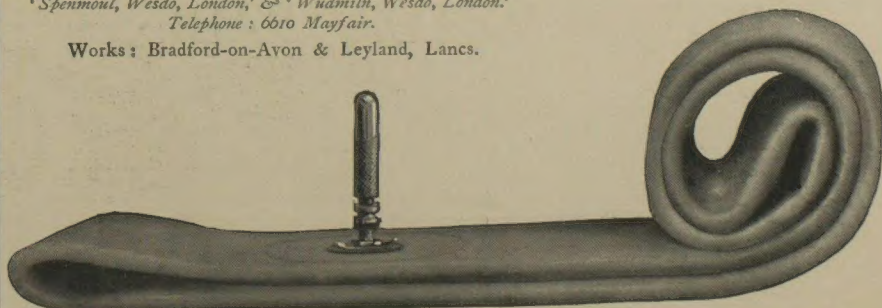
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Continued.

was—there was a race for standard touring cars, in which the R.A.C. insisted that chassis should be fitted with carefully calculated bodies giving the effective wind area of closed cars, while the event was complicated by a stated fuel allowance. The whole thing was absurd. It would be perfectly easy to formulate conditions for a race for standard chassis, fitted with stream-lined racing bodies, and arrange for the publication of the exact fuel and oil consumption of each car to finish, together with its average speed over the whole course and on certain selected hills. That would make a race at once useful and interesting, and would be the only kind of event which the industry could reasonably be asked to support, circumstances being as they are.

The A.A. and Fuel Prices.

For years past the Automobile Association has endeavoured to secure the intervention of the Government on the motor fuel question, which under present conditions constitutes a menace to the welfare of the community. At a meeting of the executive committee of the A.A. a resolution was adopted protesting against the continued rise in the price of petrol, and the neglect of the Government to take any steps either to control the existing supplies or to encourage alternative sources for the production of motor fuel. Following on this resolution, the Automobile Association is taking further steps to impress upon the Government the vital necessity for immediate action for the protection of the public, and the chairman, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, M.P., is urging the Prime Minister to fix a definite date to receive a petition recently signed by upwards of a million and a quarter persons.

Another Darracq Fusion.

The amalgamation between the Darracq and Sunbeam Companies having been approved by the shareholders of the two concerns, the fusion may be regarded as an accomplished fact. Yet another company has now entered into the Darracq scheme. The latter company has absorbed the firm of W. and G. Du Cros, Ltd., makers of the "W. and G." commercial vehicle, with the whole of their engineering, body-building, and foundry works at Acton. All the share capital of W. and G. Du Cros is to be acquired by the Darracq Company in exchange for Darracq seven per cent. cumulative preference shares.

The Left-Hand Drive.

In view of the agitation against cars with left-hand drive, Messrs. Gastons, Ltd., inform me that all the Citroen cars which they are delivering now have right-hand steering and controls. This removes the one objection I have been able to discover to what is otherwise a very good little car. W. W.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE PRUDE'S FALL," AT WYNDHAM'S.

AN agreeable sign of the change in our public's attitude towards France and the Frenchman is afforded in the programme newly presented at Wyndham's Theatre, consisting as it does of a play in which the hero is not only French by name and nature, but is permitted also to poke fun gently at



IN MEMORY OF GLORIOUS DEAD: THE MONUMENT TO L. AND N.W. RAILWAYMEN WHO FELL IN THE WAR.

This memorial, as will be seen by the sketch reproduced above, is to take the form of a monument which will stand in the centre of the approach road to Euston Station (which will be specially widened for the purpose), and will be erected mainly by the subscriptions of London and North-Western railwaymen.

British prudery and rigidity. Captain de Briquet the hero in question, holds that English folk are afraid of passion, or at any rate rule it out of their calculations; but though in his mild way he gives expression to this view, the national foible, as he considers it, does not prevent him from being in love with an Englishwoman, and even with one who

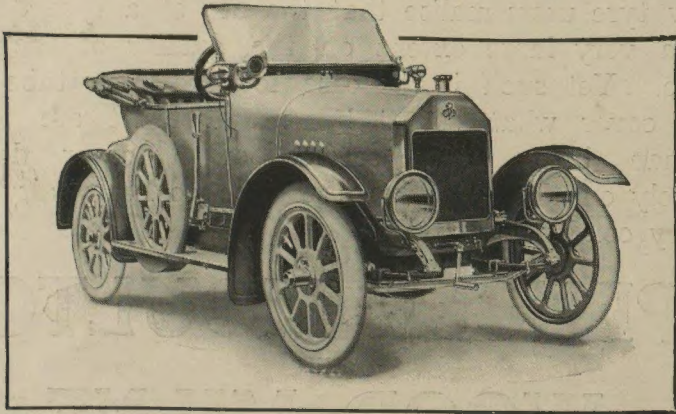
exemplifies it by turning from her door a once very dear friend now under the taboo of respectability. The incident comes under his notice, but he is too wise to make serious protest. Events justify his discretion, for this charming "prude," Beatrice Audley, who refuses to see Mrs. Westonry because this lady kicked over the matrimonial traces, is soon made to appreciate that love may be a disturbing factor in life, and may force an issue with the standards of conventionality. The widowed Beatrice is engaged to a stolid English fiancé, but has only to be thrown frequently into Captain de Briquet's society to recognise his passion for her and to reciprocate it; and when the Captain leaves the field free to his rival, she abandons a projected party she had arranged and follows him to town. So the authors of the piece, Rudolf Besier and May Edington, lead up to a third act in which insurgent lovers stem by every conceivable device the invasion of shocked friends who wish to arrange other persons' lives according to the stiff pattern which has shaped their own. It is very good fun, it is clever art, and it is helped by acting most delightfully accomplished in the case of Mr. Gerald du Maurier.

"WEDDING BELLS," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

It is doing Mr. Salisbury Field, author of "Wedding Bells," no serious injustice to say that half the success in London of his comedy of American marriage and divorce and re-marriage depends on the good looks and charm of its two chief English representatives, Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Owen Nares. They make such a handsome pair, they fall into love and out of love so prettily, that merely a respectable amount of wit and ingenuity is needed to reinforce the appeal of their engaging personalities. Mr. Field supplies this modicum, though he is a little sparing and ingenuous as to his plot. Reginald and Rosalie, members of the idle rich class, marry after a couple of days' courtship. Rosalie dyes her hair red because she has watched Reginald's eyes wandering towards a red-haired girl. He objects to the change, and she divorces him as hurriedly as she has wedded him. Then he engages himself without detailing his past to another girl, Marcia, whose mother has strong views on divorce. The truth comes out, Rosalie reappears on the scene, strenuous efforts are made to plant Marcia on a young poet, and in the end the silly hero and heroine once more join hands to the tune of "wedding bells." The play's vivacity is better than its sentiment, but there is enough of both to enable Miss Cooper and Mr. Nares to fascinate their admirers afresh, and chances are also found for Mr. John Deverell, Mr. Will West, and Miss Edith Evans.



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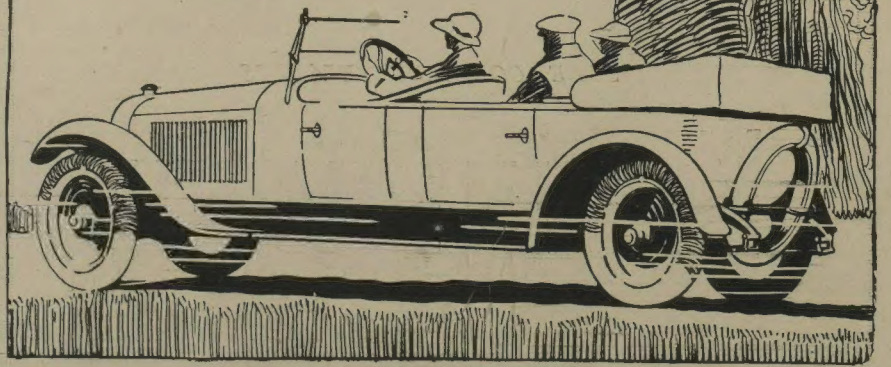
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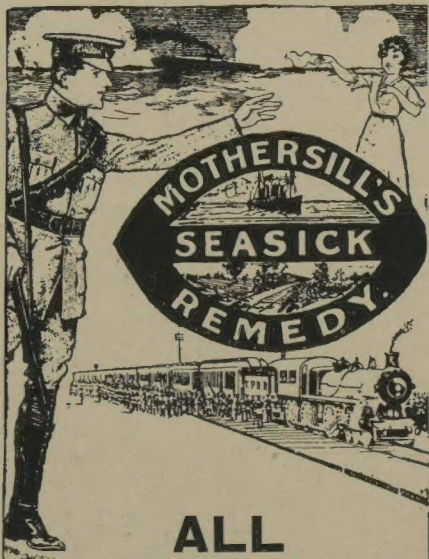
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